FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIA FAILS TO CONDEMN PRC AT CEMA SESSION

AU04125[illegible] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Jozef Janto commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "We Are Creating the Future"]

[Excerpt] The 89th session of the CEMA Executive Committee, just like many other large and small forums of socialist countries, stressed the great importance of developing international cooperation in ecology: The preservation of a good-quality living environment is, after all--next to the efforts for a lasting peace--the most important task of mankind at present. Can these and similar serious, far-reaching tasks be solved otherwise than by way of mutual cooperation with the complete trust of all states? No wonder that at the Executive Committee session the CEMA member states (except for Romania) took an emphatic stand against the Chinese vandalism in Vietnam, the 10th and newest CEMA member country, in which the aggressor destroyed even some of the projects that had been built with the assistance of other fraternal states. The solidarity, mutual cooperation and mutual assistance of the socialist countries will, however, overcome such obstacles.

WORLD STUDENTS' CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE DEALS WITH DISARMAMENT

LD092006 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The need for active involvement of student organizations in national and international movements for disarmament, peace and detente was pointed out by an international conference at the International Union of Students (IUS) headquarters here at the weekend.

IUS representatives told journalists today that the conference centred on the social and economic aspects of disarmament and students' cooperation in the disarmament movement. It noted that the anti-peace policy of the aggressive militaristic and reactionary forces is one of the main causes of the arms race. In the discussion it mentioned imperialist attempts to step up the arms race and create hotbeds of international tension, such as the support and military aid given to racist regimes in southern Africa, nuclear cooperation with the South African regime, construction of a West German rocket testing site (Otrag) in Zaire, the endeavour to set up a south Atlantic treaty organization, etc.

The delegates pointed out in a final document that the young generation must play an active role in the promotion of detente, and students and their organizations should not permit that aggression, mistrust and militarism be publicized at schools.

The conference was sponsored by the IUS, the International Student Movement for the U.N. (ISMUN), the World Student Christian Federation (WSCF), the All-African Student Union (AASU), and the Latin American Continental Student Organization (OCLAE). In addition to their representatives the event was attended by observers of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the World Peace Council (WPC).

THE WEST IS STILL UNWILLING TO CONCLUDE MBFR TREATY

AU092113 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky article: "Causes of Stagnation in Vienna Negotiations: The NATO's 'Order of Nonagreement'"]

[Text] The 17th round of Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe is near conclusion. As far as specific results go, there is nothing to take stock of. This conclusion is the same as the preceding 16th round. And this despite the fact that at the conclusion of the 15th round last June the socialist countries submitted proposals on what is so far the most extensive compromise, which to a considerable extent meets the positions of the Western participants in the negotiations.

Nothing characterizes the NATO pact member countries' approach to the entire question of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe better than this very fact. AS SOON AS THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' NEW PROPOSALS REACHED THE TABLE IN JUNE, SEVERAL WESTERN PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS, AND ALSO THE WESTERN COMMENTATORS, COULD NOT IMMEDIATELY HIDE THE OPINION THAT THE PROPOSALS REPRESENTED SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS AND INCONTESTABLY OPENED PATHS ALONG WHICH AN AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED.

But this did not last long. The optimists on the Western side were obviously very rapidly called to order, an order called by several people from among the participants' circles, an "order of nonagreement." In the closed circles under the NATO centers' diktat everything reverted to endless repetitions of untenable theses, familiar from the beginning of negotiations in 1973, and to the INFINITELY STUBBORN DEMAND FOR UNILATERAL CONCESSIONS BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

In spite of the recognized fact that the Vienna negotiations proceed from the existing equilibrium of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in central Europe and of the fact that it is the task of these negotiations to keep up this equilibrium, but on a less dangerous and expansive level, the Western delegations continue arguing endlessly that the Warsaw Pact forces have a supremacy in central Europe and that, to proceed to reduce bilaterally, this supremacy must first be eliminated.

DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, IN TRYING TO REACH AGREEMENT--WHICH IS SO NECESSARY FOR THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE--THROUGH COMPROMISES, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TOOK INTO ACCOUNT THE INDIVIDUAL STANCES OF THE WESTERN COUNTRIES AND ADJUSTED THEIR OWN PROPOSALS TO THEM. Contrary to their original proposals, they now concede that not all kinds of weapons should be reduced, but only selected kinds; that only the Soviet Union's and U.S. armed forces and armaments in this region should be reduced in the first phase; and that in this first phase the Soviet Union's armed forces should be reduced more extensively than those of the United States. THEY HAVE ACCEDED TO ALL THESE STANCES NOT BECAUSE THEIR ORIGINAL PROPOSALS HAD BEEN INCORRECT, BUT IN THE ENDEAVOR TO DO EVERYTHING TO ESTABLISH THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR CONCLUDING THE TREATY.

The proposals of last June made this endeavor of the socialist countries so generally understandable and comprehensible that anybody answering them in the negative must quite unambiguously take upon himself the responsibility toward the European and world public opinion for the fact that the Vienna negotiations are not yielding the necessary results and that the start has not yet been made in formulating the treaty on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe--the treaty for the preparation of which these negotiations were convened in 1973.

Even before, it regularly took the Western delegations in Vienna several months to reply to the socialist countries' proposals. But this time they have pursued this tactic to the point of absurdity. In the 15th round they "had not had sufficient time for a reply" and in the 16th and 17th rounds time had, according to all signs, completely dwindled away for them. So far they have simply not replied at all. INSTEAD OF REPLYING, THEY FILLED THE LAST TWO ROUNDS WITH DEBATES ON THE NUMERICAL STRENGTHS OF THE TROOPS OF BOTH GROUPINGS. IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PATIENTLY ANSWERED ALL THE QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE WESTERN DELEGATIONS IN VIENNA ABOUT THE NUMERICAL STRENGTHS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' TROOPS, QUESTIONS WHICH THEY SET AS THE CONDITION FOR THEIR REPLY TO THE COMPROMISE PROPOSALS OF LAST JUNE, IN SPITE OF THIS THE REPLY IS TO THIS VERY DAY NOT AVAILABLE.

The Soviet PRAVDA wrote about this a few days ago: "The Western countries' tactics at the Vienna negotiations are more and more obviously being adjusted to the NATO pact's long-term military plans aimed at reducing the military security of the other side--of the Warsaw Pact countries." The paper then reminded that, in the 1950's the Pentagon and the CIA had exaggeratedly estimated the number of Soviet bombers at three times their true number and, in the 1960's, the number of Soviet missiles at four and one-half times their true number--as the Americans themselves are now conceding.

This misinformation, disseminated by American espionage centers, has cost not only the United States, but also the whole world tens, or rather hundreds, of billions of dollars. But nobody in the United States has been called to account for this "error." One must ask whether one will not "regretfully" concede at some time in the future, too, that in the 1970's the NATO generals made an "error" in estimating the strengths of the Warsaw Pact's armed forces. PRAVDA has stressed in this context: "THE CONCLUSION IS AT HAND THAT THE WEST IS NOT READY AT HEART TO TAKE CONSTRUCTIVE STEPS TOWARD A MILITARY DETENTE. THE DISPUTES ABOUT THE NUMBERS OF ARMED FORCES ARE AN IMPASSE: THEY ARE MERELY THE WESTERN POWERS' TACTICS AND AN ATTEMPT TO POSTPONE THE AGREEMENT."

The Western delegations are incapable of showing a convincing reason why they should not believe the figures submitted by the socialist countries. All the more so since several Western representatives and military experts recognized time and again the existence of an equilibrium of military forces in central Europe. ALL THE TALK AROUND THIS IS MERELY MEANT TO COVER UP THE UNWILLINGNESS TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT; IT IS MEANT TO PROVIDE ARGUMENTS FOR THOSE FORCES IN THE WEST THAT ARE AGAIN TRYING TO PLAY THE GAME OF CHANGING THE BALANCE OF FORCES IN THE WORLD, A GAME THAT IS LOST BEFORE IT IS BEGUN. AT THE SAME TIME THESE FORCES ARE EXAGGERATING, WITH A SHOCKING RUTHLESSNESS, THE DANGERS THREATENING OUR CONTINENT AND OUR WORLD.

BRZEZINSKI'S STATEMENT ON USING FORCE DRAWS COMMENT

AU102209 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "Warmongering Statements by American Imperialists"]

[Text] It has been reported that in an interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, Brzezinski, one of President Carter's close assistants, stated that the United States will not hesitate to use force to protect its vital interests. In the last 2 years, Brzezinski stressed, the United States has sent arms to certain areas where there has been tension--for example, in the Arab Peninsula--and warships to the Indian Ocean. These actions, Brzezinski said, are taken to increase the confidence of those who depend on us and to warn others that we will use force, if this is required by our vital interest. This is the language of American imperialism, it is the language of open threats to use force to protect its predatory interests.

For example, in the Middle East region and vicinity America's neocolonialist interests have been dealt hard blows which has caused great anxiety in the United States. We can mention the events in Iran where the people overthrew one of the most reactionary and pro-American regimes in the Middle East, that is, the regime of Shah Pahlavi. In the meantime strong anti-American trends are becoming more evident in many other countries of that region. The American presence in those countries and the neocolonialist policy of American imperialism are being strongly opposed.

American imperialists can never reconcile themselves with such developments in the Middle East because that region is for them and the Soviet social imperialists one of the main objectives of their hegemonic and expansionist policy because of the region's large oil wealth and its great strategic importance.

American imperialism is combining its warmongering statements with intensive concrete activity. The United States, together with the shipment of large quantities of arms to the pro-American regimes in the Middle East region--for example, to Israel, Saudi Arabia and other countries--and its approach to these regimes to be more actively pro-American, continues deploying warships to the shores of the Middle East and vicinity. Thus the American administration ordered the aircraft carrier "Midway" to leave Japan and sail in the direction close to the waters of the Arab Peninsula. It is known that another American aircraft carrier, "Constellation", has recently been cruising in the Indian Ocean along the shores of the countries in that area.

This kind of intensive military activity, combined with open threats by the top leaders of American imperialists to use force, follows definite intentions, that is, to exert pressure on and practice blackmail against the Middle East countries so that they will accept the hegemonic American policy and expansion which underlies this policy. This political and military policy of American imperialism is also closely linked with its fierce rivalry with Soviet social imperialism for spheres of influence in the Middle East just as in other parts of the world. Although in different forms, the Soviet social imperialists are also sparing no efforts to preserve and strengthen their presence in the Middle East. They are also acting intensively to implement their neocolonialist policy.

A policy of this kind, which includes compliments, mischief and even open threats to use force, pursued by the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and Soviet Union--is fraught with very dangerous consequences for the Middle East countries and peoples. This imperialist policy violates the independence and sovereignty of these countries, it entails their economic and political enslavement and total establishment of American or Soviet hegemony and diktat.

ATA COMMENTS ON U.S. 'GRAVE ECONOMIC CRISIS'

AU1011OO Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

["Demagogy Cannot Hide the Grave Economic Crisis the United States of America Is In"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 8, (ATA)--When Carter entered the election carousel for the presidential chair, he strictly abided by the "rule of the game", and, among others he did not spare the promises to restrain the economic crisis and improve the living conditions of the rank and file Americans. With a sham regret he cited the economic and social evils and made haste to blame the "bad policy" pursued by his predecessors. He has followed this method also during his years of presidency, but with just a "little change". In order to justify his failure to improve the continued worsening of the situation, he laments that the problems were "more difficult than what they appeared to be". Irrespective of this, he continues to make promises at the beginning of each year, at every press conference or interview, in every tour he makes of America.

Demagogy has always been a distinguished feature of the U.S. presidents and Carter tries his level best to shine in this field over his predecessors. Thus, he tries to soften the dissatisfaction of the broad working masses who suffer under the heavy burden of the economic crisis [which] allegedly does not have its source in the existing capitalist system, but in the "ineffective management". However, the demagogic veil, carefully woven by Carter, is completely torn out by the sharp economic and social realities of present-day America. The crisis of superproduction which entered into a new cycle in the years 1973-1974, is eroding the country's economy, thus revealing its inability to avoid it. At the beginning of the year, Carter promised that this year production will register an increase not less than 4.5 percent. However, in January this year a 1.2 percent decline was registered in the industrial production as compared with the previous month. On the average the productive capacities are exploited not more than 80 percent and in some branches the exploitation of the productive capacities is even less. The "energy programmes" of the American president, so loudly trumpeted, have failed to improve the economic crisis of the country, while the American dollar, after two official devaluations, is being ruined more and more each passing day, thus revealing the weakness of the entire capitalist structures and superstructures of the United States of America. The trade deficit has become chronic and in January this year it marked a new record: it amounted to 3.1 billion dollars. The crisis has become sharper by the great nonproductive expenditure, the unbridled armaments race and militarization.

The American president speaks a great deal about the "anti-inflation war" and is unsparing in "anti-inflation measures", but inflation marks ever higher levels. "In 1978," Carter admitted recently at the U.S. Congress, "inflation became worse in comparison with 1977 when its level was 6.7 percent". In this field too, the promise of the U.S. president was to lower the level of inflation to five percent. The prices of mass consumer goods last year increased by 9 percent, and thanks to their increase during the first months of the current year, they will go up by 13-16 percent in 1979. According to data provided by the U.S. Department of Labour, the cost of living rose last year by 14 percent, while the army of the unemployed, which now involves 6 percent of the labour force, will increase this year (according to predictions by the bourgeois economists) by another 1.2 million people.

These facts reveal the real value of Carter's promises. They show that big monopoly capital did not bring Carter to the head of the American executive to defend the interests of the working people, but to ensure the increase of the profits of the monopolies. Statistics show that last year the net income of 1,200 corporations of 40 main branches of the industry of the United States of America constituted 118 billion dollars or 16 percent more than in 1977.

The continued sharpening of the phenomena of the crisis in the United States of America, the gloomy prospects for the future, clearly reveal that the crisis is a co-traveller of the capitalist economy, that it is incurable and that no demagogy can hide it.

BASHKIMI CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST ALIEN MANIFESTATIONS

AU102220 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 6 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Ilirjan Visari article: "Unity Is Strengthened in Struggle Against Alien Manifestations"

[Excerpts] At its accountability and new election meeting the democratic front organization of number 17 quarter of Tirana residential area number 10 dealt mainly with the problem of further consolidation of the moral and political unity of our people around the party in struggle against alien manifestations.

The number 17 quarter is new, still under construction, and the Democratic Front organization, led by the grassroots party organization, is effectively organizing its activity. It has managed to fulfill its tasks and it keeps closely in touch with the residents in order to educate them ideologically and politically and to solve the various problems preoccupying the residents.

The 1 and 1/2 years (since this quarter was created and the [Democratic Front] leadership was elected) has been full of sociopolitical events and, as a result, there have also been many and quite varied tasks. The leadership has based its work on the decisions of the seventh party congress and the recent AWP Central Committee plenums concerning the mass organizations and the role they should play, as the party's subordinates, in further strengthening the moral and political unity, increasing the revolutionary vigilance and developing the class struggle. This is being waged in struggle against alien manifestations, liberal and conservative attitudes, primitive customs and for preventing acts of vagabondism and so forth.

As a main factor for strengthening the moral and political unity, the struggle against alien manifestations, the meeting trend, has been and still remains an important problem which requires comprehensive educational work on the part of the Democratic Front organizations in coordination with the other mass organizations, including the trade union, youth and women's organizations and so forth. The Democratic Front leadership of this quarter has kept this problem in the center of its attention and has performed organized work of various forms with the people, keeping in close touch with the people whenever such worries have occurred. [passage omitted]

Particular attention has also been paid to indecent behavior in society and acts of vagabondism, thereby performing preventive work in this regard. As a result, only a few cases of this kind have occurred and they constitute no serious worry. The meeting noted, however, that greater attention should be paid to some people who have committed acts impermissible and unlawful for our socialist society. Consequently, those responsible for violating moral norms and state laws have not been resisted and made to account for their acts.

During the whole period since this quarter was created there have also been cases of misuse and unlawful appropriation of socialist property. The Democratic Front organization has punished those involved in such cases and has tried to create a stifling opinion against those who dare to trample on the sweat and sacred property of the people.

Parasitism, the meeting noted, is also a trait of alien manifestations. The democratic front organization of this quarter has paid particular attention to this problem and, as a result of vigorous work with the people, the number of those who remain idle has been reduced considerably.

From this quarter there are many young people, including Xh. Ymeri, K. Denja, A. Tashe, T. Rama and others, who have gone to work in the mines and the countryside around Tirana and others are also following their example. This is the result of frequent propaganda and individual education work with these people. The people who do not go to work should cause us to worry and we all should work to convince them, the meeting stressed.

Within the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution, as well as the 100th anniversary of J.V. Stalin's birth, and in order to approach the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front with as many successes as possible, the Democratic Front organization of number 17 quarter defined other objectives and tasks and actions have been taken to implement them.

BRIEFS

ENGINEER CORPS ANNIVERSARY--The Ministry of the People's Defense organized a solemn meeting on 9 April to mark the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Engineer Corps. Attending were servicemen, cadres from the Ministry of the People's Defense and Tirana garrison and others. Also present were Gafur Cuci and Luto Haskaj, AWP Central Committee members; Ruhi Shehi, secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee; and others. Llambi Gegprifti, deputy minister of the people's defense, read the greetings message sent to the Engineer Corps on the occasion by Mehmet Shehu, minister of the people's defense. Serviceman Ramiz Ficolli then reviewed the militant record of the Engineer Corps in the past 35 years under the farsighted leadership of the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU]

ALBANIAN ACTOR'S COMMEMORATION--The Ministry of Education and Culture and the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists organized a scientific session in Durres on 2 April to commemorate the 100th birthday of Albanian people's actor Aleksander Moisiu. Attending were representatives of the district professional troupes, stage and motion picture actors, men of art and culture and others. Also present were Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres district party committee; Aleks Buda, chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; Spiro Moisiu, member of the People's Assembly Presidium; and others. Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists, presided over the session. Agim Cerga, secretary of the union of Albanian Writers and Artists, delivered the main report entitled "Aleksander Moisiu, A Great Actor of World Reputation." A number of other reports on Alexksander Moisiu's biography and activities were also presented. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU]

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME COMMENTS ON HARRISBURG ACCIDENT

AU101200 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 7 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "The Harrisburg Case"]

[Text] The case of the nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where there was an accident last week in the nuclear reactor, has evoked numerous comments in the Western press. As already reported, as a result of damage in the cooling system radioactive steam escaped into the atmosphere. Despite the fact that up to now it has been officially maintained that there was no dangerous radioactive contamination, thousands of people have left the area. Some hospitals in nearby communities have even been without service personnel because of the accident.

The reasons for the accident are yet to be assessed, but in the meantime it was revealed that for a long time the station had been pumping out slightly contaminated cooling water straight into a river. The gas in the water has in fact been diluted, but this does not solve the problem of how to "make safe" the hundreds of thousands of liters of highly radioactive water that are heremetically sealed in the reactor. The specialists express doubt about the very possibility of utilizing the "radioactive electric power plant" in the future.

The accident revealed a number of shortcomings in the security measures in this U.S. nuclear electric power plant.

The ventilation system in one of the buildings did not have the necessary filters; only now was it discovered that there was no evacuation plan in the event of an emergency.

Senator Edward Kennedy has reproached the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to the effect that their system of checking reactor security is not safe, and that the "nuclear electric power plants should be constructed not quickly but safely." The Harrisburg case, as Senator Byrd, the Democratic leader in the Senate, admitted at a press conference in Washington, "has weakened the confidence of U.S. society."

This case demonstrates, as has been shown many times before, that the striving on the part of the monopolies for profits and "savings" aimed at profits frequently causes neglect of security regulations and necessary preventive measures and equipment. Thus egoistic business interests additionally harm the interest of the ordinary people. The responsibility lies not with nuclear energy, which, as the practice of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community shows, is completely safe when the necessary requirements are observed. Responsibility lies with the desire for higher profits, which governs the behavior of the capitalist concerns.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT IN MEXICO

AU101600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Apparent text of joint Bulgarian-Mexican communique on visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Mexico]

[Text] At the invitation of Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, accompanied by Lyudmila Zhivkova, paid an official visit to the United Mexican States from 3 to 7 April 1979.

During his visit to Mexico, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, laid a wreath at the independence monument, received the keys of Mexico City and was declared an "honorary citizen" of the city, opened the exhibition of the prominent Bulgarian painter Svetlin Rusev as well as the exhibition "Bulgarian Children's Mosaics", and visited the industrial complex in the city of Sahagun. Afterwards he visited the city of Iguala, Guerero State, where he reviewed the higher agrarian institute and was acquainted with the activity of the Bulgarian specialists there. At the city of Acapulco, Guerero State, he opened the exhibition "Contemporary Bulgarian Art," and was acquainted with the city's most important tourist facilities. The chairman of the State Council had working meetings with the governor of the State of Guerero; the two exchanged opinions on the cooperation in the area of agriculture and fishing rendered to this state by the Bulgarian Government.

The prominent Bulgarian guest was shown cordial hospitality during his visit in Mexico, which was a bright expression of the deep feelings of friendship between the governments and peoples of Bulgaria and Mexico.

During the visit the two heads of state conducted extensive talks, which took place in an atmosphere of sincerity, cordiality, full understanding, and respect.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side:

Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union; Milko Balev, chairman of the chancellery of the State Council chairman and deputy chairman of the parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs; Petur Mezhourechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council; and Bogomil Gerasimov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mexico.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Mexican side:

Santiago Roel Garcia, minister of foreign affairs; Ricardo Garcia Sainz, minister of programming and budget; Jose Andres de Oteyza, minister of patrimony and industrial development; Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, minister of commerce; Francisco Merino Rabago, minister of agriculture and hydraulic resources; Antonio Toledo Corro, minister of agrarian reform; Guillermo Rossell de la Lama, minister of tourism; Rosa Lus Alergia Escamilia, private secretary of the president; and Humberto Uribe Escandon, Mexican ambassador to Bulgaria.

The two heads of state extensively discussed issues of the bilateral relations and evaluated the state and prospects of the two countries' relations. They also made a detailed analysis of the international situation. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the development of the cooperation between the two countries and stressed the necessity of further strengthening and expanding political, economic, cultural, and scientific-tehcnical relations.

The two heads of state discussed the progress achieved in implementing the agreements that have been signed, and found that they are a suitable basis for developing the relations between the two countries. They noted the significant exchange of specialists' groups which is evident. They also stressed the optimal results of the Bulgarian-Mexican cooperation in soil research as well as the existence of numerous projects of bilateral cooperation, among which the ones related to agriculture and agrarian industry are eminent. In this connection an additional protocol of the treaty on cooperation in agriculture and food industry was signed.

The two countries' leaders expressed satisfaction with the cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry, metallurgy, mining, and the creation of production plants, especially in the area of industrial integration. They expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in geology and mining. They expressed a very positive evaluation of the work done by the Bulgarian-Mexican intergovernmental commission on industrial and trade cooperation, whose second session took place in Mexico City in March 1979. The two heads of state stressed that the commission's activity and recommendation will be of great value in implementing the already signed agreements and treaties. On the basis of the recommendations they made, they instructed the working groups at a high level to accelerate the study of the unsolved issues.

Confirming their interest in developing trade relations, and noting that the level that has been reached does not correspond to the great possibilities that exist, they decided to undertake new measures, aimed at rendering more effective the protocol on developing the two countries' trade relations for 1978-1980.

The two countries agreed that Mexico will start to export to Bulgaria textile and handicraft goods, telephone cables, minerals and concentrates from nonferrous metals. The Mexican side expressed satisfaction with the import of calcinated soda, and electronics products from Bulgaria and also offered to supply copper concentrate.

The two heads of state expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the agreement on cooperation in the area of tourism, something which will decisively contribute to the better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples.

The chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and Mexican president expressed their satisfaction with the exceptional manner in which the cultural exchange between the two countries has increased. It has already surpassed the set programs defined by the agreement on cooperation in culture and education which was signed in Mexico City in May 1977. They noted the significance of the exhibitions "Jose Guadalupe Posada--a Painter of the Mexican People," and the "Art of the Aztecs" in Sofia and the "Treasures of the Bulgarian Lands--the Art of the Thracians" and "Bulgarian Ikons" in Mexico.

The two heads of state discussed the significance of the upcoming celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state. Cultural events related to this anniversary are envisaged in Mexico. They will contribute to better acquainting the Mexican people with Bulgarian history.

They noted that the exchange of radio, television and film programs brings the two peoples together and they expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the Sofia Kliment Okhridski University and the National Autonomous University of Mexico City have signed a cooperation treaty.

The Mexican side expressed its gratitude to the Bulgarian Government for the valuable ethnographic exhibition, with which it was presented by the Bulgarian Government, and which is being exhibited at the Mexico City cultural museum.

The two heads of state exchanged opinions on the international situation and again noted the identity of their positions on many of the questions discussed. They discussed the problems currently threatening world peace. In this context they stressed the necessity of continuing to work within the framework of the United Nations, which is the most suitable instrument for creating a just and equal order.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received with interest Jose Lopez Portillo's theory on energy problems. The two state leaders had extensive talks on that matter, stressed its vital significance for mankind and agreed that it is necessary to continue and exchange opinions on reaching a just solution in the interest of all world nations.

The two heads of state once again confirmed their stands on the problems of international politics, reflected in the joint Bulgarian-Mexican communique of 29 May 1978, published at the conclusion of the visit of Jose Lopez Portillo, Mexican president, to Bulgaria. This communique stressed among other postulates the necessity of actually maintaining in full the following international principles: noninterference in internal affairs, a complete ban of the threat and use of force, the peaceful solution of conflicts, self-determination of the peoples, bona fide implementation of international obligations, and international cooperation in the name of developing on a just and equal basis.

The two countries' leaders once again expressed their will to continue to make the necessary efforts for strengthening the United Nations on the basis of the principles included in its charter, to continue the struggle to achieve a general and total disarmament under effective international control and on the basis of the recommendations adopted by the 30 June 1978 UN General Assembly 10th special session on disarmament, and to continue to implement the tasks springing from the application of the new international economic order, through the UN committee created for this purpose, as well as through its specialized organs.

The two state leaders stressed the great significance of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which created the first nuclear-free zone in the world. The Mexican president briefed the Bulgarian head of state on the new Mexican initiatives related to controlling the use and deployment of conventional weapons on a world as well as a regional level.

The two heads of state stressed that the remnants of colonialism that remain in the world are threatening peace. They expressed their support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia as well as other peoples, for reaching full self-determination and independence.

They also talked about the significance of the nonaligned countries movement, wishing best results to the upcoming sixth conference of the state and governmental leaders.

As a result of the exchange of opinions on various questions, the two heads of state agreed that Bulgaria and Mexico, on the basis of the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between them, undertake the obligation to bilaterally study and exchange their evaluation of the proposals either of the two governments make in the name of stronger and general peace.

The Mexican head of state expressed his satisfaction with the Bulgarian State Council chairman's visit to Mexico. The two leaders once again expressed their conviction that the talks which were conducted and the agreements reached are a valuable contribution to developing and strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, expressed his gratitude for the cordial hospitality shown to him during his visit to Mexico and invited President Jose Lopez Portillo to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with great satisfaction. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

DRAGOYCHEVA GIVES TV INTERVIEW ON MACEDONIAN QUESTION

AU061645 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Report on the 5 April interview of Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, conducted for Bulgarian television by its director general, Ivan Slavkov--passages in brackets supplied from the "full text" carried on page 6 of the 6 April issue of Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT]

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA)--"The Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria have repeatedly stated that they recognize the realities created after the war in Europe and the Balkans, including the Macedonian Republic integrated in the framework of Yugoslavia. We have not had and have no territorial claims whatever, we have not wished the reshaping of any frontiers either with Yugoslavia or with some other Balkan country. This does not mean at all, however, that we will agree to the falsification of history, to the unceremonious correction and gross distorting of historical facts. Nor can we agree to the forcing of the establishment of a 'Macedonian nation' by the Bulgarian population in Macedonia on a malicious and militant anti-Bulgarian basis", declared Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, in an interview broadcast by the Bulgarian television.

The interview was given to Mr Ivan Slavkov, director general of the Bulgarian television in connection with the recent arbitrary assertions of the president of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences, Mr Mihajlo Aspostolski, in the Belgrade NIN magazine, that Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs, published a certain time ago in the SEPTEMVRI magazine and reprinted in the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper, were not hers but constituted a falsification presented with her name.

"Had the assertion not been so ill-intentioned and had it not pursued such transparent objectives, I would have met it with irony. Unfortunately, it is a question here of important things, and, on the other hand, the posture taken by Mr Apostolski is so arrogant that I cannot but express my indignation", Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva declared in connection with these assertions.

"These memoirs are mine, lived through, written and signed by me", she continued. "As a BCP functionary of long standing and close associate of Georgi Dimitrov, I felt the duty to tell the younger generations about the prolonged and hard struggle which our communist party conducted against capitalism and monarcho-fascism, for freedom and socialism. At the same time I was obliged to re-create the true facts about the divergences between the BCP and the Yugoslav Communist Party on the so-called Macedonian question and to express the bitterness which our party and our people felt from the Greater Yugoslav decision which the Yugoslav Communist Party, benefiting from a position of strength, imposed unilaterally, behind the back of the Macedonian population and without the consent of the other Balkan peoples and revolutionary movements. This truth had to be said, however painful that might be."

Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva is of the opinion that the attacks and pseudo-refutations, published in some papers in the republics and national papers in Yugoslavia such as NOVA MAKEDONIA, BORBA, etc., which grossly distort the facts set forth in her memoirs, are characteristic of their haughtiness and arrogance. Their authors are presented as the sole keepers of truth, but such truth as is advantageous to them.

"The facts of the story cannot be concealed, passed over in silence or falsified for l long. Sooner or later the world learns of them and then all untrue constructions crumble like cardboard towers", she emphasized, indicating that such was the fact about the decisions about the future fate of Macedonia approved at the second session of AVNOJ in the town of Jajce in November 1943.

"In this connection I should like to point out that the unilateral nationalistic steps of that time are at present followed by astonishing and deeply alarming acts", the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, declared. "What I have in mind are the claims which the party and state leadership of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia raised at its special meeting on March 13 of this year: It was stated that in order to have understanding and peace between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, to avoid the negative consequences of 'Bulgaria's behavior', Bulgaria should cease denying the rights of the 'national minority' in Pirin Macedonia and the 'originality of the Macedonian nation as a whole'."

As far as Mr Mihajlo Apostolski's national feelings are concerned, whether he regards himself a Serb, a Bulgarian or a Macedonian, Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva replied, this was a business of his own, but the history of an entire people is the private business of nobody.

On the anti-Bulgarian outrages of Mr Mihajlo Apostolski, who goes so far as to ponder the existence of some "genetic inclination" to the evil in the Bulgarians, she says: "Every Nazi racist of the recent past would have put his signature willingly under such 'insights' as those of Mr Mihajlo Apostolski, for it was a time when a nation, declared God-chosen and God-anointed, was allowed, in their view, to submit and even destroy the 'inferior' nations, who could only serve as 'manure'...and in what other way can we interpret such revolting 'speculations' on 'the deformed morality' of the Bulgarian people, who had been 'a people of servants and slaves', a people 'genetically inclined to villainy and evil', a people cowardly and weak, a people who had waited since anybody can remember upon others to present them with [word indistinct]?

"It does go beyond any permissible limits. I find it hard to define it. Obviously the anti-Bulgarian feelings which have possessed certain circles in Belgrade and Skopje are bordering on the hysterical and what is more, have already gained a dangerous and uncontrollable impetus. It seems everybody there, both the ordinary scribblers and the authoritative academicians, regard all means, all sorts of falsehoods and allegations, so long as they serve their impure aims, as moral and permitted."

Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva discarded the allegation that differences had existed between Georgi Dimitrov and the present party leadership on the question of Macedonia and the Balkan federation, which for years on end had been trumpeted by Yugoslavia.

To prove its point BORBA cited an excerpt from the speech Georgi Dimitrov had delivered on December 25, 1945 at the National Assembly and which, it insists, supported the Yugoslav thesis. This is commented on by Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva as follows: "Since we have once been through such painful experience, I immediately leafed through the papers of that time to find the text of the speech in question in full. I also referred to the shorthand files of the National Assembly. What I found out was that BORBA had done nothing less than one more forgery to add up to the anti-Bulgarian series in the Yugoslav press. Such words as quoted by BORBA have never been uttered by Dimitrov. The words in which he has treated the problem of Macedonia and Yugoslavia are absolutely different in both their literal sense and in their general implications...."

"In my view this is not a mere forgery, but a sacrilege of the memory of the great Bulgarian whom the Yugoslavs say they respected highly.

["Georgi Dimitrov did indeed militate for Macedonian statehood, but he visualized its genuine realization within the framework of a federation of southern Slavs. Very early after the victory he realized, in reality, that the Yugoslav concept of a federation was merely camouflaging the old Great-Serbian designs on Macedonia and, along with this, the attempt to swallow up all of Bulgaria. It was precisely because of this that--in his accountability report to the fifth party congress in 1948, while touching on the Balkan federation and the Macedonian question--Dimitrov declared with a deep feeling of pain: 'We have been deceived....'

["I would like to reiterate that the BCP has always viewed the Macedonian question from internationalist positions, despite the universally known fact that the Slav portion of the population of Macedonia has always been an inseparable part of the Bulgarian people. This was precisely Georgi Dimitrov's position on this question and any assertions to the contrary are a speculation with his name.] It is downright indecent for them in Yugoslavia to cover up their hegemonic aspirations behind the bright ideals of the great internationalist, whose legacy it was for "our two socialist countries to live under the conditions of fraternity, friendship and cooperation."

"This legacy of Dimitrov is inspiring the efforts of our and people till the present day," said the Politburo member of the BCP CC.

Asked to elucidate the details of her encounter with Mihajlo Apostolski and Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo after the ninth of September, 1944 in Sofia, when she had introduced them to Bulgarian party leaders--Tempo as a "Tito general" and Apostolski as "our general"--Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva said: "It was not by accident that I made this differentiation. Although dressed in identical military coats, the two were of different national origins--the first was a Serb from Montenegro and the other--a Bulgarian from Macedonia and that was the reason for which I called him "ours."

"Naturally, the situation has changed today," she went on. The Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria have repeatedly stated that they acknowledged the realities created in the wake of the Second World War in Europe and the Balkans, the Macedonian Republic incorporated in Yugoslavia, included. Neither in the past nor at present have we laid any territorial claims or have wished the reshaping of borders with Yugoslavia or any other Balkan country."

"Obviously in Yugoslavia hegemonism assumes new dangerous reincarnations," Mrs Dragoycheva emphasized.

She pointed out that the assertions about a nonexistent "national minority" in the Pirin area are an inadmissible encroachment on the territorial and ethnic integrity of the Bulgarian people.

Further on in the interview, attention was paid to the desire of the BORBA newspaper to justify the attempts of the Yugoslav Communist Party during World War Two to impose its hegemony on the Balkan revolutionary movements with the formation of the so-called Balkan headquarters which had to possess unlimited, supraparty and suprastate powers.

Mrs. Tsola Dragoycheva assessed as utterly unconvincing the explanations which are given, that this idea was suggested by the Albanians, that Tempo, although member of the supreme headquarters of Yugoslavia, "on his own account" took it up and elaborated it further but that finally this idea was rejected and criticized "from above" as "politically incorrect and harmful...."

"That the idea was politically incorrect and harmful, this was clear to the CC of the BCP at that time when Tempo, exploiting the name and prestige of the Yugoslav Communist Party, tried to realize it forcefully without the consent of the BCP", Mrs Dragoycheva continued. "The fact is that he failed: not because 'from above' they had instructed him to discontinue the formation of a Balkan headquarters but because he came up against the counteraction of the BCP", Mrs Dragoycheva noted.

"But in Yugoslavia they not only falsify truth: There they very often pass in silence over the facts that are inconvenient for them, while others they unceremoniously deny", she elaborated.

In her interview Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva also refuted another assertion of the BORBA newspaper: That in August 1943, when in Yugoslavia they launched the idea of Balkan headquarters, in Bulgaria there existed no partisan headquarters at all owing to which there was no one to give an answer to their proposal.

"Why is it necessary to refute the facts," she asked, after quoting a number of specific data proving the existence of the general headquarters of NOVA (the People's Liberation Rebel Army) since March 1943, of the Central Military Commission at the CC of the BCP, set up as early as July 1941 for operational command of the armed struggle against the Nazi occupiers and their Bulgarian helpers.

At this point Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva recalled the names of many Bulgarian patriots, enlighteners and revolutionaries and events in the history of the Bulgarian people to prove the Bulgarian people's heroism and self-sacrifice in the name of freedom and in the protection of their national consciousness.

She also recalled that just like Mihajlo Apostolski, the Nazi papers tried to vilify and defame the Bulgarian people 45 years ago at the time of the Leipzig trial of Dimitrov and his comrades, by calling them wild and barbarous. By citing [as received] Dimitrov's famous words: "I have no reason to feel ashamed of my being a Bulgarian. I am proud that I am a son of the Bulgarian working class". She added, "indeed the Bulgarian people have all the right to look at the world with serenity and dignity. In conclusion I would like to express my conviction that it is time to put an end to all slanders and attacks against Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people.

"It is time, also, for those in Yugoslavia to stop identifying the old antipeople monarcho-fascist regime with the Bulgarian people and the BCP who have shed rivers of blood in the struggle against fascism. For years on end people in Yugoslavia have continuously passed off as genuine and repeated precisely these opinions. What is indeed the purpose of this interminable campaign? I believe that the answer is self-evident: to fan a feeling of hatred and mistrust toward the Bulgarian people in the hearts of the young generation.

"Who needs this?

"Instead of digging up the seeds of discord from the past they should rather look at those events in our joint struggle which bring us closer together. Why does Yugoslavia not arrange a meeting or a commemorative festivity, for instance, on the occasion of the setting up of the Bulgarian soldiers' partisan battalion 'Khristo Botev' in December 1943 and its heroic March from the Lozhukh Mountain toward the north? Or on the occasion of the formation of the Bulgarian soldiers' partisan brigade 'Georgi Dimitrov' and its heroic attacks against Hitler's occupying forces and the Bulgarian monarcho-fascist forces in eastern Serbia? If they are genuinely inspired by good intentions let them celebrate the numerous facts marking the joint struggle which the Bulgarian and Yugoslav partisan detachments waged in the area of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border against our common enemy." [paragraph continues]

"Also truly deserving of praise are the various anniversaried of the epic battles in which the rejuvenated army of Fatherland Front Bulgaria, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, made a contribution and helped the Yugoslav people to liberate their country. The graves of thousands of Bulgarian soldiers who bravely died near Stratsin, Nis, Skopie, Kumanovo, Maribor and Klagenfurt are an indelible memory of these deadly battles.

"Yes, history, this teacher of the peoples, must be remembered. Yet it is the fire and not the ashes that we must borrow from history because only the fire is the building material of the future."

DAILY DISCUSSES ALBANIAN LIBERATION, NEED FOR COOPERATION

AU100824 Sofia OTECHESTVAN FRONT in Bulgarian 6 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Stoyan Rachev, candidate of historic sciences and senior research fellow at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Balkan Studies Institute: "Unruly People"]

[Text] History knows many examples in which small and oppressed peoples have defeated their oppressors thanks to their self-denying struggle. To these examples also belongs the struggle of the Albanian people during World War II--the first victim of fascism in the Balkans.

On the morning of 7 April 1939 the army of Mussolini invaded Albania. Utilizing its military superiority the Italian Army quickly conquered the inhabited areas and headed toward the capital Tirana. King Ahmet Zog and his first ministers departed the capital leaving the Albanian people to the whims of the conquerors. The ruling bourgeoisie and land owners did not make any attempt to organize their country's defense. They supported the "personal union" between Italy and Albania, which liquidated the Albanian state. Mussolini justified his aggression as "defending the vital Italian interests in Albania," The plan of the Italian dictator was to place the Albanian economy in the service of the Italian military machine and utilize Albania for expanding the war. He, however, did not take into consideration that he was entering the country of an unruly people that had conducted a struggle against the Ottoman yoke for centuries and that had rich revolutionary traditions.

The Western states did not defend Albania despite their promises. King Ahmet Zog and his government relied on the agreement between Italy and England on preserving the status quo in the Mediterranean. The British Government declared that it would do everything possible to defend the English interests in the Mediterranean Sea, but no practical measures followed. The world progressive public took the side of the Albanian people. Meetings in support of Albania's independence took place in many parts of the world. PRAVDA expressed the sympathies of the Soviet people for the struggling Albanian people. The Bulgarian antifascists also protested against the Italian aggression.

The Albanian people were not reconciled even for a moment to the supremacy of the Italian aggressors. Illegal communist groups unmasked fascism and raised slogans for the liberation of Albania. They showed that there is only one way--the way of struggle. The Great Patriotic War of the USSR had a strong influence on the struggle of the Albanian people for liberation. The first partisan units were created. The establishment of the Albanian Communist Party (ACP) was a great success for the liberation movement. The illegal uniting conference of the communist groups in the country took place in November 1941. It elected a Central Committee headed by Enver Hoxha. The ACP became the leading force of the struggle for independence, and its influence developed quickly. Illegal trade unions were organized and work among the intelligentsia and agrarians started. People's liberation councils were created and they rendered important assistance to the partisans. [paragraph continues]

A conference of the local councils took place in October 1942 in Peza and a National Liberation Front (NLF) and General Council were created. At the end of the year there were already 40 partisan units with more than 10,000 fighters. Their actions seriously disrupted the occupiers' rear areas.

The USSR Government gave broad help to the struggle of the Albanian people for liberation. A declaration was issued in Moscow stating that the Soviet Government fully sumpathizes with the heroic struggle of the Albanian people for freedom and independence and that it does not recognize the claims of Italian imperialism vis-a-vis Albanian territory and wants to see a free and independent Albania.

The defeat of the Germans at Kursk and the allies' landing in Sicily in the summer of 1943 caused a positive influence on the Albanian liberation movement. The partisan units were joined in the Albanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), headed by a general staff, an army which had more than 35,000 people. Its operations caused the liberation of many territories. Connections and organized cooperation with the Yugoslav and Greek partisans were created. Boyan Bulgaranov, the representative of the BCP Central Committee in Macedonia, got in touch with the APLA command. The second congress of the National Liberation Front (NLF) took place in September in the city of Labinot. The conference noted that the councils had turned into local organs of people's power. Their political significance for organizing the armed insurrection was also noted.

After the capitulation of Italy the struggle of the Albanian people continued with new force. Albania was occupied by the Hitlerite forces. The pro-German government which was created in Tirana did not enjoy the confidence of the people, and the partisan army intensified its activity. Great territories were liberated and a regime of the people's councils of the National Liberation Front was established in these areas.

On 24 May 1944 an Antifascist Council for National Liberation was created. It defined as its main goal the liberation of Albania and the construction of a new and democratic Albania. The brilliant victories of the Soviet Army created conditions for liberating the entire Balkan Peninsula from fascism. After heavy battles with the German occupiers the Albanian National Liberation Army entered Tirana on 17 November 1944. On 29 November the entire country was liberated. Thus the struggle of the Albanian people that lasted for more than 6 years ended successfully.

The Bulgarian people have always been on the side of the struggling Albanian people. Our public supported the struggle against the Ottoman yoke. The revolutionary ties during World War II were also strong, and the liberation of Bulgaria and Albania from fascism created conditions of active cooperation in the struggle for democratic reconstruction and for building the new socialist society. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other socialist countries, helped the ACP in the struggle to overcome Albania's lagging behind in economic and cultural areas. Today, when Bulgaria and Albania have reached great successes in socialist construction, cooperation between them is even more necessary. Developing economic and cultural relations and strengthening interstate relations can only be in the interest of the Bulgarian and Albanian people. This was stressed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, in his speech at Blagoevgrad on 13 June 1978. He said, among other things: "Our sincere desire is to have good relations and develop mutually beneficial cooperation. This would correspond with the spirit of the traditional friendship between the Albanian and Bulgarian peoples in the period of the national liberation struggles and the struggle against fascism, with the spirit of the friendly cooperation which was established after the victory of the socialist revolution..."

DEPUTY PREMIER ZAREV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU091426 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 9 April Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed for Moscow. He will take part in the 19th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Planning, which will take place in Moscow.

DYULGEROV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

AU101907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegtion led by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has left for Moscow. The delegation will participate in the all-union scientific-practical conference on issues connected with socialist competition campaign.

INDIA'S PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVE STANISHEV

AU091947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, India's president, received Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. Opinions on further strengthening and developing the friendly Bulgarian-Indian relations and cooperation and international understanding were exchanged.

Comrade Dimitur Stanishev was also received by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, India's minister of external affairs. Questions pertaining to bilateral relations and basic international issues were discussed at the meeting. The constructive peace-loving policy and efforts of the two countries for further strengthening world peace and security, and especially in South and Southeast Asia as well as the Balkan Peninsula were confirmed.

Talks also began between the BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and a delegation of the Indian Communist Party National Council led by N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council. Opinions were exchanged on further developing the fraternal cooperation between the two parties. The necessity of further developing and strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was pointed out.

Stanishev-Desai Meeting

AU101908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai today received Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, who presented to him a message from State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov. The Indian prime minister accepted this message with gratitude and expressed most genuine and cordial wishes to the leader of the Bulgarian state and to the Bulgarian people.

The successful development of the friendly Bulgarian-Indian relations was also emphasized at the talks, and their mutual desire for further strengthening and expanding the mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation was expressed. Views on topical international issues were exchanged and the constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria and India on strengthening world peace and security was stressed.

LILOV RECEIVES TISCH-LED GDR TU DELEGATION

AU091954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Union, a delegation of the Union of the Free German Trade Unions led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the central leadership of the union and SED Politburo member, visited Bulgaria.

The delegation was received by Comrade Aleksandur Lilov. It had official talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council.

Readiness to expand and strengthen the mutual relations of the Bulgarian and GDR trade unions and working people as well as the relations among the socialist countries' trade unions, and first of all with the USSR trade union, was expressed at the talks. The desire to be even more active in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community as well as world peace and security was also expressed.

The delegations, expressing the will of the working people in their countries, condemned China's barbarous aggression against Vietnam.

WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA

AU101913 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "The 30th session of the WFTU General Council was officially opened in Sofia this afternoon. Some 200 representatives of 70 countries from all over the world attended the session." Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the WFTU, who opened and chaired this session, first gave the floor to Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary. The latter read a greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and state council chairman, to the participants in the 30th session of the WFTU General Council. "Following this, Enrique Pastorino, WFTU secretary general, read a detailed report on implementing the decisions of the Ninth WFTU Congress and on the trends of WFTU work up to 1990. The session will continue its work tomorrow."

Zhivkov's Greetings

AU101710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent a greetings message to the participants in the 30th session of the WFTU General Council which is taking place in Bulgaria. The greetings message stresses that, seen against the background of the economic crisis that has engulfed the capitalist countries, the advantages of the socialist social system are more and more clearly outlined. Real socialism, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized, is achieving its maturity more and more by actually proving its possibilities for more fully satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further noted that the present struggle for defending the vital interests of the working people throughout the world is an indivisible part of the struggle for further consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, for developing and deepening the process of detente. We cannot but be troubled by the recently intensified efforts of the opponents of detente, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

We have reached a point where the present Chinese leadership, which openly proclaimed the preparation for war as a state policy, undertook a military aggression against Socialist Vietnam. This great chauvinistic and hegemonic aggression suffered a disgraceful defeat. The countries of the socialist, progressive and peaceful forces of the entire world rose up against this aggression.

Touching on the separatist deal between Israel and Egypt recently signed in Washington, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that [words indistinct] it does not resolve the problem of liberating all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and neglects the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and establishment of their independent state. [Words indistinct] struggle against imperialist and militarist forces.

Now the Bulgarian people are preparing themselves to worthily welcome the 35th anniversary of the (?great) September socialist revolution. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the Bulgarian trade unions are in the front ranks of the all-national upsurge in this respect. (?He appreciated) the creative activity and initiatives of our heroic workers class and of all working people in marking this jubilee with further worker's victories in the socialist competition campaign and for further building of developed socialism in Bulgaria.

In conclusion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed wishes to the participants in this session for continued successes in their efforts to further mobilize and rally the ranks of the working people from all over the world and for struggling to defend the vital interests of [words indistinct] of the cooperation and [words indistinct].

Solidarity With Vietnam

AU101620 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--"The special session of the General Council calls on the workers and the trade unions to help by all possible means and to be on the alert in defending Vietnam's independence which, at the present stage, serves the cause of peace in the world", reads the resolution of the special session of the General Council of the World Federation of the Trade Unions for solidarity with Vietnam.

The session was held here today as part of the 30th session of the General Council of the world federation. It was attended by the delegates of the General Council and representatives of Sofia's public.

"The people of Vietnam have given so many victims for their liberty and independence, for the defence of human honour, that this can hardly be expressed in words", said Mr Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the World Federation of the Trade Unions at the special session opening.

On behalf of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman, took the floor: "The working people who are the creators of all the wealth on this planet are fully aware that by supporting unreservedly the cause of the people of Vietnam and their struggle against the Beijing hegemonists, they are fulfilling their international obligations, because in this way they are defending the future of mankind, the peaceful days of the future generations from the outrage of short-sighted and irresponsible adventurers."

"By invading Vietnam, a sovereign country, which had just fought out her independence and territorial integrity, the ruling top in Beijing put down their mask and exposed to the world the true aims of their policy, said in his statement the chairman of the executive committee of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Van Linh.

REPORTAGE ON SOYUZ-33 JOINT SPACE FLIGHT WITH USSR

BTA Report

AU101854 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Moscow (BTA)--Today, April 10, 1979, the "Soyuz-33" spacecraft was launched in the Soviet Union. It is manned by an international crew: Twice hero of the Soviet Union, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Nikolay Nikolayevich Rukavishnikov, is commander of the spacecraft, and the citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Major Georgi Invanov Ivanov, is research cosmonaut.

Sofia Radio

AU102053 [Editorial report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1905 GMT on 10 April 1979 carries what appears to be a live relay featuring Boyan Traykov, director general of Bulgarian radio. From the Soviet cosmodrome at Baikonur in connection with the launching of the Soviet spaceship Soyuz-33 in which Bulgarian Major Georgi Ivanov is also included as a member of the space crew. Traykov describes the spacecraft and says that it is 7.94 meters long and 2.72 meters in diameter. He also adds that it has a total weight of 6,800 kilograms. This spacecraft is expected to be launched into orbit by a three-stage rocket, he says, the first stage of which has a thrust of 408 tons and uses 16 jets, the second stage has a thrust of 91 tons and uses four jets, and the third stage has a thrust of 30 tons with four jets. The height of the spaceship's three stages is 50 meters and the total weight of Soyuz-33 with full kerosene and oxygen tanks, amounts to more than 300 tons.

Just before the launching of Soyuz-33 Boyan Traykov mentions that a Bulgarian delegation composed of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Stoyan Mikhaylou, BCP Central Committee secretary; Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Kiril Serafimov, chairman of the National Committee for Research and Utilization of Outer Space, and others are attending the launch.

Following the launch itself, Boyan Traykov reports on the various stages of the flight and at about 1935 GMT he says that the Soyuz-33 spaceship has entered into orbit. The live relay ends at 1940 GMT.

Greetings to Soviet Leaders

AU110908 Sofia BTA in English 0901 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Stanko Todorov have sent the following telegram to Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Nikolay Kosygin:

"Dear Comrades,

The new international space flight in which, together with the famous Soviet cosmonauts takes part also the first Bulgarian pilot-cosmonaut, has caused nation-wide jubilation and a legitimate sense of pride in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The joint space experiments within the framework of the "Intercosmos" programme are an eloquent manifestation of the enormous scientific, economic and defensive possibilities of the world socialist communist and its main force--the great motherland of Lenin.

A vivid expression of socialist internationalism, they raise the self-confidence and strengthen the cohesion of the peoples of our countries, inspire new strength and confidence in the hundreds of millions of fighters for peace, socialist progress and socialism in the world.

The Bulgarian people are deeply grateful to the fraternal Soviet people, the unquestionable pioneer in the conquest of outer space, for sharing their enormous scientific and practical experience with us and for placing their advanced space technology at our disposal so that we may take our place among the active participants of mankind's struggle for the exploration and conquest of the universe. The fact that the space flight is being carried out in the year when Bulgaria will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution, increases our joy and inspires us for new victories.

The Bulgarian people have put a lot of strength, work, and enthusiasm in socialist building and under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party have scored historic successes in all spheres of life. Our people are well aware, however, that these successes would have been impossible without the friendship and cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries and above all--without the life-giving Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. The present joint flight is yet another great example of this, yet another vivid confirmation of the correctness of our general line of deepening all-round cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, of the ever closer drawing together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Greeting you warmly, dear Leonid Ilich and Alexey Nikolayevich, we wish you, the cosmonauts, scientists, engineers, experts and workers who have taken part in the preparations for and the carrying out of the space flight, and also the entire Soviet people, new, still more remarkable successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th congress of the CPSU, in the struggle for peace and in the building of communism.

Dzurov Interview at Cosmodrome

AU102012 Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Baikonur Cosmodrome, April 10 (BTA correspondent)--The member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, chairman of the party and government commission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the preparations for the joint space flight with the participation of a Bulgarian cosmonaut, gave an interview to a BTA correspondent at the Baikonur Cosmodrome.

Question: Comrade Dzhurov, the fourth international crew, including the first Bulgarian, have been launched a little while ago. What are your thoughts and feelings in these minutes?

Reply: Every beginning is difficult but I was confident in the successful start of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut in the same way as I am confident that he will fulfill the tasks entrusted to him well and will return to earth safely. The successful fulfillment of the previous stages of the "Intercosmos" programme and in particular the joint flights of the Soviet cosmonauts with citizens of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic give me grounds for this. Besides this I am well acquainted with the excellent psychological and physical qualities of the Bulgarian participant, I know what solid training received the cosmonauts Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Major Georgi Ivanov and with what persistence and diligence they were getting ready for the fulfillment of the complex programme of the flight.

When the powerful white rocket was rising over the raging flames and impetuously carried into space the first Bulgarian, I felt proud of our socialist motherland, of our glorious communist party, of our heroic and gifted people, of our people's army. I was infinitely pleased that the stellar hour of Bulgaria has also come. In this moment I visually felt the strength of the sacred Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, of the brotherhood which made it possible for our motherland in 35 years to rise from the wooden plough to outer space. The first joint Soviet-Bulgarian space flight puts into a new orbit the fraternal cooperation, interaction and friendship between our countries, parties, peoples and armies.

I was also thinking that this flight is a new fascinating example of the internationalism of the first socialist state and its Leninist communist party, yet another convincing proof of their unswerving desire to use the enormous achievements of science and technology for peaceful purposes, for the good of all mankind. Real socialism again showed in deeds what relations between the peoples should be like: fraternal, selfless and humane.

We all know that the Soviet Union is the pioneer in the exploration and conquest of outer space for peaceful purposes. One must be in Baikonur, however, to feel the extraordinary achievements of the Soviet scientists, designers, experts and workers in the dwvelopment of space technology. When one becomes familiar with the "Salyut" station, with the "Soyuz" spacecraft and with the huge booster, one cannot but feel admiration for this powerful and perfect technology put at the service of peace, for its creators, the Soviet people, for the social system which opens such unknown possibilities for development.

I am proud that our cosmonaut together with his Soviet space brother will carry out several scientific-engineering experiments elaborated by Bulgarian scientists and with scientific experimental pieces of apparatus constructed in our country.

Question: In our motherland everybody follows up with emotion the news of the joint flight and are pleased with our new remarkable success. The members of the Bulgarian People's Army naturally feel the proudest. Do you think that our cosmonaut possesses some special qualities, that he can set an example?

Reply: I have met Major Ivanov before his departure for the centre for the training of cosmonauts, I have closely followed his training; we had a conversation also [word indistinct] before the launching, but I did not discover anything supernatural (?in him). He is an ordinary person of the working class, a typical representative of our people. His life, his destiny are the same as those of many other Bulgarians.

But as the unforgettable Yuriy Gagarin used to say: "We know that the road to space is not covered with roses. [quotation marks as received] (?Those who have) take that road are not fanatics, they are not robots or screws and cogs in the space mechanism. They are persistent, courageous people. In every one of them there is something of one's own, something unique. Major Ivanov is distinguished by his firm and inflexible will, by his determination to bring the work begun to its end, to fulfill the task despite all difficulties, (?even) these qualities which according to the great son of our people G. Dimitrov distinguish the military man from the ordinary citizen.

He has never avoided difficulties in his childhood years, in the military school, or in the [word indistinct] everyday course of military life. What is characteristic of him is his continuous striving for knowledge, for self-improvement and self-development, a quality which is particularly necessary for cosmonauts who must be able to do many things to be prepared to work within a very wide scientific and technical range.

The most characteristic feature of the Bulgarian cosmonaut is his class and party education, his solid Marxist-Leninist training and sound ideological endurance, his unswerving faith in the cause of socialism and communism. his proven willingness to give all his strength and skill in the service of his people and motherland. He has repeatedly expressed his profound conviction that it is not necessary by all means to fly in outer space so as to deserve the respect of one's comrades and prove one's patriotism. One can be useful to his motherland everywhere if he works in a selfless and inspired way, with a deep inner conviction that the new society can be built up only with the joint efforts of all its members, under the leadership of the party.

Major Ivanov is also charming as a personality with strongly expressed human virtues. His modesty, honesty, willingness to come to the aid of his comrade, sociability and cheerful disposition have won him the love of the members of the international unit of cosmonauts and in these days will no doubt win the love and respect of the entire Bulgarian people. He [words indistinct] sentiments and his example may serve as a model for everybody.

Zhivkov Interview

AU111004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A representative of the Cuban GRAMNA newspaper approached Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the request to make a statement on the flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut. "There is no doubt," stressed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "that the entire Bulgarian people, including us, who are now visiting fraternal Cuba, are deeply moved and very happy that a son of our motherland is flying in the cosmos. Everyone can understand our happiness and excitement. With their past and present toil, our people have shown they are worthy of placing the name of Bulgaria among the cosmic states," stressed Comrade Todor Zhivkov. "We are also proud of the fact that a significant part of the spaceship's equipment has been created by Bulgarian scientists and specialists." "This historic event for our people became possible because Bulgaria is an integral part of the union of the socialist countries, united by a common goal and ideals. I am deeply convinced," said Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "that after a short time, fraternal Cubans time will come and it will send its own cosmonaut. Today the fraternal Cuban people are celebrating together with us. Tomorrow the Bulgarian people will share the happiness of the Cuban people. I cannot overlook the fact that the efforts to conquer space made by the USSR in partnership with the other socialist countries is convincing proof of the constructive work done in our countries."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial

AU111015 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--The flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, Georgi Ivanov, is in the leader of today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The paper points out that this success of the Bulgarian science and technology was due exclusively to the socialist system in the country and the life-giving Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, to the peaceful policy conducted by the world of socialism. There are no spheres in life, the paper goes on, where the fruitful results of our cooperation with the Soviet Union and our friendship, are not felt. It is the Soviet country, the Bulgaro-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation that made it possible for us to build up and develop Bulgarian space research and technology, the achievements which made Bulgaria a member of the small family of space states. It is noted further on that the entire research programme of the Bulgaro-Soviet crew pursues new results to the benefit of peaceful living.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK MEETS COUNTERPART IN TUNISIA

LD102000 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis (CETEKA correspondent)--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Mohamed Fitouri of Tunisia opened talks on relations between their countries here today.

The two ministers agreed that Czechoslovak-Tunisian relations have a long tradition, because Czechoslovakia has always supported the struggle of the Tunisian people for independence and the elimination of the vestiges of colonial domination and foreign military bases.

They emphasized that relations between the two states are in essence burdened with no problems and are developing on the principles of peaceful co-existence, sovereignty, mutual advantageousness and non-interference in internal affairs. This provides a broad basis for bilateral cooperation as well as cooperation on the international field.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mohamed Fitouri stressed the fact that a useful political dialogue has been conducted in recent years in addition to the traditional contacts in economy and trade, in culture, education and scientific-technological cooperation. They agreed that contacts between political officials are of great importance, and discussed possibilities of contacts between social organizations. They also agreed that many reserves exist in the sphere of economic relations, based on agreements concluded in 1973 and 1978.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mohamed Fitouri dealt with scientific-technological cooperation, an important part of relations between the two countries, as dozens of Czechoslovak experts work in Tunisia.

The agenda of the talks also included cultural contacts. The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Tunisia appreciated cooperation in cinematography, and also in physical training and sports. They discussed possibilities of expanding contacts between the mass media of information.

At the end of the talks, they noted that Tunisian-Czechoslovak relations are an example of cooperation between countries with different social systems and different ideologies and that this difference is no insurmountable barrier where there is the interest of both sides, and political will.

Tunisian Minister of Justice Salheddine Bali gave a luncheon today in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Dinner Remarks

LD102358 Prague CTK in English 1928 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, CETEKA correspondent--Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri gave a dinner at Carthage tonight in honour of his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Proposing a toast, the host welcomed the visit of the Czechoslovak foreign minister as a contribution to the two countries' cooperation, and emphasized that Czechoslovak-Tunisian relations have a long tradition and all prerequisites exist for further fruitful cooperation.

In his reply, Bohuslav Choupek stressed that Czechoslovakia and Tunisia have identical or close views on many international issues, and agree that the policy of detente helps consolidate peace and international security. He voiced the conviction that the Soviet-American "SALT 2" agreement will be a new impulse to disarmament talks, including the talks held in Geneva and Vienna.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister went on to recall that every hotbed of tension in the world threatens all nations, and mentioned in this respect the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and Israel's expansionist policy towards the Arab countries. "We shall continue supporting the natioral liberation struggle of the Arab countries against the continuing Israeli expansion, and against the violation of the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter. We take the view that the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty only deepens the uncertainty, instability and [words indistinct] said and added that Czechoslovakia supports complete elimination of colonialism and all forms of racism, and the effort to install a new and just economic order.

GUSTAV HUSAK RECEIVES VISITING CPSU SECRETARY GORBACHEV

LD101744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received in Prague Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Also present was Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and party Central Committee secretary.

Mikhail Gorbachev heads the Soviet delegation which is participating in the ninth congress of agricultural cooperatives. They assessed some topical questions of the agricultural policy of both fraternal countries and evaluated positively the results achieved in the construction of large-scale socialist agricultural production in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. They also highly appreciated the significance of the deepening cooperation and mutual exchange of experiences for the further development of agriculture in both countries.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LENINGRAD SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD111054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Jindrich Polednik, Central Committee secretary, left for Leningrad today to attend a conference on scientific practice. The delegation was invited by the CPSU Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was seen off by Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LUSAKA CONFERENCE

LD090219 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A two-member delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia, headed by member of its presidium Josef Krejci, left here today for Lusaka to participate in an international conference of support for the national liberation movement in South Africa.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET KHOMEYNI, BAZARGAN ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

LD052230 Prague CTK in English 1638 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations on the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated on the same occasion Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

CTK INTERVIEWS IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLICY LINES

LD052144 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The foreign policy of the Iranian Islamic Republic will naturally be oriented on independence and democracy, Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi said in an interview for CETEKA today.

He stressed that the new republic wants to live in peace and friendship with all nations, and develop relations with them on the basis of equality, mutual understanding and respect.

Under the rule of the deposed monarch, Western imperialist powers had a free rein in Iran. "We are interested in direct and open relations with the whole world but we wish to retain our independence. We are fully aware of the geographical position of our state, neighbouring on the Soviet Union on the one side and belonging to the Persian Gulf area, with the world's largest oil resources, on the other side. That is why we are interested in good and sincere relations with the Soviet Union, and will never permit our country to be used as a stronghold against the USSR. In a spirit of non-interference, we will also develop economic, trade, cultural and political relations with Western countries," Sanjabi said.

Sanjabi said that Iran, situated in one of the most sensitive areas in the present-day world, has a great responsibility and obligations not only as regards protection of the interests of its people, but also from the viewpoint of preserving world peace and equilibrium.

"We are one of the Moslem countries and Middle East states, and are therefore interested in friendly and sincere relations with all countries in this area that are still being oppressed by world imperialism. I regard as especially important the consolidation and development of relations with the Palestinian people."

On the Baghdad conference of the Arab countries and the separate Israeli-Egyptian "peace" treaty, the foreign minister said that the Iranian Provisional Government have the same opinion as the other Arab countries and representatives of the Palestinian resistance movement. He stressed that the treaty deepened the gap between the Egyptian Government and the Arab countries, and brought new complications into the efforts to reach a solution of the already complex Middle East problem.

Karim Sanjabi expressed the hope that Iran's economic and trade relations with all socialist countries will continue to expand, to the benefit of both sides.

On the relations with the United States, he said that the U.S. policy had been to (?give) support to the oppressive regime of the shah, and that this caused indignation among broad masses. He expressed the wish for the future Iranian-U.S. political, economic, trade and cultural relations to develop on the basis of mutual respect.

Asked by the CETEKA correspondent to list the main tasks of the revolutionary government, Sanjabi stressed the need to build a national democratic regime and to introduce a system of social justice. Much effort will have to be made to carry out various reforms.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY CABLE TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER

LD052337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a joint congratulatory telegram to the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, on the occasion of the national day of Socialist Ethiopia, victory day.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

LD302325 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Brussels--"We highly appreciate the long-time struggle in which the revolutionary party of Belgian workers has demonstrated its patriotism and internationalism," the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee has said in a message to the 23d Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium.

The message has been delivered by Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik, who is heading the Czechoslovak party delegation attending the congress.

It stressed the significance of tight relations of solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two communist parties, based on long tradition and on common interests and aims.

"In the spirit of international solidarity, we wish your congress a successful course and fruitful results which will contribute to cohesion of Belgian communists and all workers in the struggle against exploitation, for socialism and democracy," the message said.

TV COMMENTATOR SCORES ROMANIA'S 'DISTORTING' STAND ON PRC

AU101657 Bratislava Domestic Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Alexandr Petrzelka commentary]

[Text] In its Saturday [7 April] issue, the Romanian daily SCINTEIA, the organ of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, protests against chrages of a neutralist stand vis-a-vis the latest developments in Southeast Asia. Under the headline "the settlement of the problems of socialist countries on the basis of new principles of relations--a prime factor of enhancing the prestige of socialism in the world", the paper lists the principles of the country's foreign policy orientation. The principle of international solidarity only shows up in last place.

Other materials in the same issue of the paper, however, sharply conflict with this position. Belatedly and without a single word of commentary, SCINTEIA reports about the one-sided termination of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship by China without adding anything--as a matter of fact as always in its scanty reportage on the Chinese aggression--that would enable a Romanian reader to find his bearings in the situation. Thus, on the one hand, SCINTEIA refers to the defense of the interests of socialism in the world, to strengthening the unity of the communist and workers parties and, on the other, literally on the subsequent page of the paper, it takes up a stand which is not neutral but explicitly distorting.

CSSR-YEMEN TU COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES PRC AGGRESSION

LD041815 Prague CTK in English 1312 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Representatives of trade unions of Czechoslovakia and the Yemen Arab Republic [as received] have denounced the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, says a communique issued here last night.

The communique was signed at the end of a visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of the Federation of Yemen Trade Unions (FYTU) from March 29 to April 3 at the invitation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions.

During their talks the delegations of the two trade union organizations resolutely denounced the criminal Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam and demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory.

Worried by developments in Africa where attacks of imperialist and local reactionary forces against states and nations pursuing a progressive policy were escalated in the recent period, they voiced their solidarity with the struggle of the working people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the South African Republic for equality.

The two delegations welcomed the revolutionary democratic transformations in Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Iran.

They denounced the efforts of world imperialism and Arab reaction to create a military pact aimed against the national liberation movement in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, and demanded that this area of the Arab world be a region of durable peace.

The essential need to implement consistently the provisions of the Helsinki conference Final Act was emphasized during the talks.

The representatives of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions voiced their internationalist solidarity with the just struggle of the FYTU and the Yemeni people against reactionary and imperialist interference, and for the rights of the working people, for political and trade union freedoms.

The two trade union organizations, both members of the World Federation of Trade Unions, will exert efforts in the struggle for the unity of the international trade union movement in the interest of the working people, the communique says.

SLOVAK PAPER REPORTS CARTER'S ENERGY CONSERVATION SPEECH

AU101159 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[CTK article: "Carter Promulgates Conservation Measures: Reins on Inflation Slackened"]

[Text] In a television speech last night U.S. President James Carter stated that in view of the grave energy situation he had to implement several conservation measures.

As of 1 June, price controls on crude oil extracted in the United States will be gradually lifted. This "deregulation" of prices is to be concluded by 30 September 1981, and Carter hopes that this will bring about an increased production of domestic crude oil and natural gas, and--at the same time--reduced consumption because of higher prices.

This measure means that the price of a barrel of crude oil produced in the United States, which now costs an average of $9, will increase to the level of world market prices, that is, to about $15. Carter admitted that THE INCREASED PRICE OF CRUDE OIL WILL LEAD TO THE FURTHER GROWTH OF INFLATION, but that he sees the abolition of controls as the only way to reduce crude oil imports and thus also the United States' "dangerous dependence" on "expensive foreign sources." He said the United States is now buying on foreign markets about half of the crude oil it consumes and that this year alone the United States will spend about $50 billion for oil, which amounts to $650 for each American household.

Several times in his speech, Carter repeated that the United States' energy situation is "very grave" and continues to deteriorate. It is a "real" energy crisis. He tried partly to blame the OPEC countries and the revolution in Iran for the situation. He appealed to Americans to be thrifty, which is the "cheapest source of energy." Thermostats in buildings SHOULD BE SET IN WINTER ON 18 DEGREES CELSIUS AND IN SUMMER ON 27 DEGREES CELSIUS. The observation of the 90-kilometer per hour speed limit for motorists, in which the President sees an important source of conservation, will be more strictly enforced that before. Every one of the United States' 50 states will have a set limit of gasoline consumption and if it is exceeded GASOLINE STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED ON WEEKENDS. Carter also appealed to Americans to drive their cars at least 25 kilometers less a week and USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION INSTEAD.

Carter's Richmond Speech

AU101210 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[CTK report: "Carter's Defense"]

[Text] In his speech to Virginia Democrats in Richmond on Saturday night, President J. Carter admitted that his decision to lift the controls on the price of crude oil extracted in the United States will be "very painful" for U.S. citizens who will be forced to "use less crude oil and pay more for it than before." Carter devoted himself mainly to defending his program of further energy conservation. He emphasized in particular that he wants "to fight tooth-and-nail" the oil concerns' resistance to the new tax on windfall profits that will accrue in their bank accounts in the aftermath of the gradual decontrol of the crude oil prices. However, informed observers in Washington doubt that Carter will succeed in fighting to bring the proposed tax through Congress.

HUSAK SAYS INDUSTRY MUST CONTRIBUTE TO EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURE

LD111020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak, addressing workers decorated today with the Order of Labor at the ninth congress of unified agricultural cooperatives in Prague Castle, said that the issue of the expansion of our socialist agriculture is currently moving into the focus of attention of the whole of our society. It was the subject of a wide pre-congress discussion. The 13th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee had dealt with it, and it is now being dealt with in detail by the ninth congress of unified agricultural cooperatives, he said.

On all these occasions our people proudly assessed the great revolutionary work of the past 30 years. During this period our villages have undergone a deep class and economic change. Not only has production from its very foundations changed but--and this we consider especially important--a fundamental change has taken place in the way of life in the village. Living standards in the village have also changed greatly.

Comrade Husak said that socialist agriculture represents today a firm link in the socialist system, an important factor in the development of our economy. The proceedings and conclusions of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee meeting and of today's ninth congress of the unified agricultural cooperatives illustrate again the rightness of the CPCZ's agricultural policy, the validity of the Leninist plan of the building of socialism in the village under our conditions, and the consistent daily attention paid by the party, our socialist state and the National Front so that favorable conditions are created for the realization of the demanding tasks of this important branch. We highly assess the positive results which our agriculture has achieved in the past three decades and in the past 10 years, Comrade Gustav Husak said. At the same time, we ponder the outlook and plans arising from the increase of the living standards of our people and from our endeavors to increase our self-sufficiency in food production.

We are considering the possibilities as far as material sources, which our society expends on the future development of this branch, are concerned. Considerable means have been expended for this purpose in past years, and will also be spent in the future. Other branches of our economy must also contribute toward the expansion of agriculture, primarily industry. But Comrade Gustav Husak said that we must be aware that in agriculture, as in other branches, we could not do everything in a short space of time.

There is no other road for agriculture, and for the whole of the rest of the economy, but to increase efficiency, quality and to make economies. For this reason great attention must be paid to the use of the considerable domestic reserves, as well as to removing the weaknesses which still exist in the work of our agriculture. Comrade Gustav Husak said that we are convinced that we have all the essential political and economic prerequisites to safeguard the further upswing of our socialist agriculture in future years.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government will continue to pay top priority attention to this task.

On the occasion of the ninth congress of the unified agricultural cooperatives and the 30th anniversary of socialist agriculture, Comrade Gustav Husak told the outstanding decorated workers: You have received high state awards on the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government in recognition of your dedicated and meritorious work--the Order of Labor. Many other leading workers in agriculture have already received their awards in the districts and areas.

With the award of the Order of Labor our society assesses your deserving work over many years in the building of socialist agriculture as well as the results which you as good farmers have achieved. We thus also pay tribute to the dedicated work of our cooperative peasants, workers on state farms and in the other sectors of agriculture.

Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated the decorated workers on behalf of the party leadership and on his own behalf on receiving the high state awards. He wished them much health and satisfaction in their personal lives and many more successes in their responsible work for the expansion of socialist agriculture.

CPCZ'S JAKES, HAVLIN ATTEND PRAGUE DEGREE CEREMONY

LD101334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The degree of Honorary Doctor of Biological Sciences was conferred by Charles University in Prague today on Academician Vasiliy Remeslo, outstanding Soviet scientist and director of the Mironovskaya Research Institute of Wheat Breeding and Seed Production. The ceremonial session of the Scientific Council of Charles University was attended by Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and other personalities.

INDRA GRANTS INTERVIEW ON ACTIVITY OF FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

LD072032 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Socialist democracy is applied and developed to a large degree in the activity of the Czechoslovak representative bodies. The following interview, given to our parliamentary correspondent by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, discusses the work of our supreme representative body: [begin recording]

[Question] You have discussed a report on the fulfillment of the government's program. What other main tasks will face the Federal Assembly in the current year, Comrade Chairman?

[Answer] Coming back to your opening remark about the recent deliberations of our chambers, I would be glad if our voters, our television viewers, would note that a debate on a report on the fulfillment of the government's program ranks among the regular activities of our Federal Assembly, and understand that this is a characteristic feature of our socialist democracy. As far as the other tasks in the current year are concerned, they are based on a plan for the main tasks of the Federal Assembly, which is drawn up every year. If we were to explain in greater detail all those 31 pages of the text, we would certainly need more time than is given to us for this interview. Let me, however, list the main tasks at least:

The Presidium of the Federal Assembly will discuss in June this year a report of the prosecutor general on the state of criminal activity in our federation. At separate sessions in October, the Chamber of the People will debate the situation in regard to the balance between demands on fuel and energy and their resources and in regard to more rational consumption of fuels, which is a subject which I think is very topical, especially in view of our recent experiences. The Chamber of Nations will debate a report of the Committee of Peoples Control of the CSSR on increasing the effectiveness of controlling activity in safeguarding the implementation of the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. At joint sessions, the chambers will debate at their 12th session in June as usual the final account and probably--and here I hope the work will be completed in time--the long-awaited law on higher education. At the 13th joint session in October, we shall hear the report of the minister of foreign affairs on the foreign policy of the CSSR, and then in December we shall discuss as every year the federation budget for 1980. These are, then, the main tasks, but it should be borne in mind that, naturally, each of these tasks requires from our deputies much preparation on the one hand by way of inquiries into the course of their work as deputies, and on the other by way of many discussions in individual committees.

[Question] The fulfillment of such demanding tasks surely presupposes the existence of political guarantees. Where do they lie, do you think?

[Answer] I am one of the deputies who have been sitting in our supreme legislative body for a long time--since 1964, when it was still the National Assembly and later of course, when it became the Federal Assembly of which I have been a member since its inception on 1 January 1969. I am therefore able to compare working conditions of our deputies, working conditions of the highest organ of the state power, the sole legislative body of the federation, with the situation before. I would like to say in this context--and this has been the experience of all our deputies--that since the April plenum 10 years ago, since the election of Comrade Husak to the office of the then first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, conditions for the work of the deputies, for them to assert their initiative, for conveying the views of the electorate and for pushing through these views in the interests of the development of socialism, have improved markedly. Twice in the life of the present Federal Assembly--and that goes, of course, for the past and future Federal Assemblies--we assess the activity of the Federal Assembly, examine it from all possible demanding viewpoints. We drafted such a report at the end of last year and noted that with regard to the activity, the political unity of deputies regardless of their political affiliation, we achieved a further improvement of the state of affairs. No other platform for our activity, if I am to express it in that way, the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, can exist. No other platform would be acceptable to us.

Once again I sum it up, that it is above all the party policy, as formulated by individual congresses, the policy which has been applied consistently by the new party leadership headed by Comrade Husak, constitutes the basic condition for the good work of our legislative body, in this case the Federal Assembly, but I think that this also applies to both our national councils. [end recording]

WALDHEIM VISIT TO GDR, NATO ANNIVERSARY DISCUSSED

DW101137 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1811 GMT 9 Apr 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the highlights of the past week]

[Text] UN Secretary General Waldheim visited the GDR. The event provided an opportunity for continuing the personal contacts established 4 years ago during Waldheim's first visit to the GDR, contacts being cultivated through trips made by Foreign Minister Fischer to attend UN meetings.

Waldheim termed his talks with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and Oskar Fischer very intensive and useful, and this doubtlessly not just politeness. Surely the office of the UN secretary general is one of the most complicated of all. It requires engagement for the best possible implementation of the organization's goals and also diplomatic reserve. The honorary doctor of Humboldt University has these two attributes, personal engagement not playing the lesser role. Waldheim's [word indistinct] utterance in Berlin on the need to transform the decisions of the UN special assembly for disarmament into concrete measures of disarmament, the pointed emphasis on the participation of the Palestinian people in a global solution of the Middle East conflict, and the unequivocal condemnation of the latest murder committed by the South African racists--all this tells its own story.

There are places and people which are not always pleased on hearing such personal engagement in the spirit of the UN Charter. The GDR is not among them. If Waldheim, replying to a statement by Oskar Fischer paying tribute to the activities of the United Nations Organization, said that it is a pleasant feeling to hear something good for a change in view of so much criticism of the United Nations, then this statement of tribute merely reflects the basic attitude of our country toward the United Nations; we do not expect anything from the United Nations that is impossible. We are aware that it is not, and cannot be, a world government. And we are just as aware which member countries are to blame if many an important decision remains mere paper for a long time. Let us just recall the special assembly on disarmament or the Middle East.

But most of all we know what the world would be like without the United Nations. The fact that constantly new tasks are assigned the world organization, Waldheim said, demonstrates that the common search for multilateral solutions often is the best, and sometimes the only, way of coping with urgent, worldwide problems. This is true even if those problems cannot be solved quickly or comprehensively. Thus, conformity of views, or at least a far-reaching identity of opinion, probably prevails in many questions discussed between the UN representative and the GDR politicians. Reduced to a simple phrase: The GDR has no problems with the United Nations, and the United Nations has no problems with the GDR. Not all member countries can say that.

Waldheim's express condemnation of the murder of the South African patriot Solomon Mahlangu naturally mirrors our feelings. Time and again we are embittered at having to see how the regime in South Africa commits one murder after another despite world-wide protests and an appeal by the UN Security Council. During the past 3 years 337 people died in South African prison cells before any protest was raised. Thus, are protests useless? The question should not be asked that way. Even if protests do not help--and in how many cases did protest help--one should nevertheless raise one's voice. The proper question should be: On whom can the racists in South Africa or the fascist in Chile still rely, who is backing them, who is closing their eyes to their crimes and why?

And then you run across those governments and business concerns in Western countries, the 400 FRG enterprises which, despite all boycott demands, maintain their lucrative relations with the racists, lucrative because South Africa promises profit rates of more than 30 percent. The FRG has ascended to the most important creditor and goods supplier of Africa, wrote the Hamburg journal STERN.

Dear listeners, NATO was celebrating its 30th anniversary with many festivities. There was talk of lasting peace which allegedly must be credited to this pact. Something very simple, however, was not discussed, namely that the world was split into military blocs the day NATO was established. It was also not mentioned that 6 years later the socialist countries set up the Warsaw Pact in reaction to the Federal Republic's joining NATO.

We had been trying for 6 ears to redress a development we considered dangerous for Europe, for world peace, and for the safety of the people. In those 6 years the Soviet Union did everything possible to replace NATO with an all-European security system. We wanted Europe to save the billions that have in the meantime been spent for a senseless arms race. We wanted to prevent the last minute partition of our continent into adversary military blocs. This attempt failed because of the determination of the NATO originators to implement the concept of limiting communism which from the very first day was the basic political pillar of that pact. This was not mentioned during all the celebrations on NATO's 30th anniversary. Limiting communism was an offensive and even aggressive concept. Discussing this today would mean disclosing the failure of NATO and destroying the legend about the danger coming from the East, which very soon after the establishment of NATO became the only attempt to justify the fatal consequences of this step. But the Russians did not come in pursuit when the Americans were holding a monopoly of nuclear arms or when the United States lost that monopoly. They did not come in pursuit when NATO ships almost solely ruled the world's seas, or later when the situation had changed. They did not come in pursuit prior to the collapse of Western colonial empires, or thereafter. They did not come and they will not come because they do not want to, because we are not threatening or attacking anybody.

The more worn the cloak is becoming which NATO was using to camouflage its true aims, the more embittered if not desperate efforts are being made to cling to that legend. About a month ago Leonid Brezhnev made a number of important new proposals regarding military detente. They include a proposal on some kind of nonaggression pact between CSCE states, together with a ban on the first use of nuclear or conventional arms. Also included is an extension of so-called confidence-forming measures within the framework of the CSCE Final Act, an announcement of maneuvers and the exchange of observers, as well as announcement of major troop movements and naval maneuvers. The Western public's silence on these and earlier suggestions of socialist countries is part of the attempt to prevent any further destruction of the legend about the alleged threat from the East, for every factual discussion of what we really want would have that effect.

Why do you need expenditures running into the billions for new nuclear arms systems if you could achieve a cessation of nuclear arms production? How can you answer such questions? Is it not better to keep the questions from coming up? Thirty years of NATO--30 years of a big lie.

A final brief remark about computers. You remember, about a year ago the U.S. Government prohibited the sale of an American computer to TASS, the Soviet news agency, which was to be used in the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow. Now the ban has been quietly lifted. The computer firm, Sperry Rand, stated: We have the export license now, but we do not know whether we still have the order. Well, the order was scratched. TASS bought the computer from France. Insult was added to injury with regard to the United States. Good evening until next Monday.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS WALDHEIM PRESS CONFERENCE

AU101350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Report on UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim press conference in Berlin on 7 April 1979]

[Excerpts] The representative of the FRG news agency DPA wanted to know whether in Waldheim's talks with the GDR leadership the GDR-FRG relationship and "humanitarian aspects" had been discussed. "As far as the first question is concerned, I believe that this relationship has been solved through the existing treaty instruments so that there was no reason, in my opinion, for the UN secretary general to interfere in these matters," Dr Waldheim declared. "I think I need not tell you here that these treaties served the very purpose of regulating this relationship. I hope that these treaty instruments, which were the result of many years of endeavors, indeed provide a reasonable basis for the future." With regard to the "humanitarian aspects" the UN secretary general declared that his basic attitude on this question was known, and that he had repeatedly spoken out in support of humanitarian rights. He added that he did not want to make any public statements beyond this.

Asked by the FRG's ARD television service correspondent about the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, Dr Waldheim declared: "I believe that this hardly poses any problems for me, as far as the UN position is concerned." He said that his position on this issue was determined by the letter from the Allied Command.

Asked by the correspondent of the Italian news agency ANSA about his assessment of the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty, Dr Waldheim said: "There can be no doubt that as secretary general I welcome any effort for peace. In this respect, no further comment is needed," Dr Waldheim declared and added: "However, as secretary general I also must ask the question of to what extent it will be possible to achieve a global solution of the problem. For one thing is certain: Only a global solution can bring genuine peace to the Middle East."

In his opinion, he said, it was now necessary to find a way to bring all governments and parties involved in the Middle East conflict back to the conference table "where naturally the PLO, too, would play its part," since according to the still valid Rabat decision of the Arab chiefs of state it "has the sole right of representing the Palestinians." It will also be necessary to attempt to bring the two co-chairmen of the former Geneva peace conference, the Soviet Union and the United States, "together again, and to include them in the negotiating process."

In reply to a supplementary question by the correspondent of the Egyptian paper AL-JUMHURIYAH, Dr Waldheim once more stressed that the Palestinian problem is the key issue of the Middle East conflict. Asked by the Iraqi news agency INA correspondent to comment on the U.S. attempts to include the United Nations in the next phases of its policy directed against the Arabs and against a direct peace in the Middle East, Dr Waldheim declared that "in accordance with the existing Security Council resolutions, any expansion of the mandate of our peace force in Sinai requires the consent of the Security Council."

The correspondent of the British REUTER agency asked about the "war between China and Vietnam and the war in Kampuchea." "I believe that this is a very serious development, a new hotbed of tension in the world, and I very much hope that we will succeed in bringing about a solution of this problem in the framework of the Chinese-Vietnamese negotiations," Dr Waldheim said. As far as Kampuchea is concerned, he observed that here the UN secretary general had to play "an appropriate part," "particularly because the Security Council was not able to come to terms on any resolution."

The question of the assassination of South African patriot Solomon Mahlangu was broached by the representative of the newspaper SECHABA. "We most deeply regret the execution of this young patriot. We did everything we could to save his life. I emphatically condemn this murder," Dr Waldheim stressed. Asked by a journalist of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front about the mock elections staged by the Smith regime, the UN secretary general called these elections "illegal."

CONDITIONS FOR INCREASED YOUTH GROUP EXCHANGES STIPULATED

ID110918 Hamburg DPA in German 1859 GMT 9 Apr 79 ID

[Excerpt] East Berlin--The GDR leadership is making an increased exchange of youth groups between the two German states dependent upon recognition by Bonn that the GDR has its own state citizenship. Egon Krenz, a leading SED official and chairman of the FDJ, told journalists on 9 April in East Berlin that as long as the Federal Republic continues to persist in thoughts of a unified German nation, the conditions do not exist for increased youth contacts on a wide scale. Krenz, who is also a candidate member of the SED Politburo, claimed that there is no security under the law for GDR citizens in the Federal Republic.

The SED official strongly protested the recent decree by the culture ministers of the federal laender on the treatment of the German question in school education. This decree is intended to involve the youth of the Federal Republic in "certain revanchist plans." The expansion of official contacts between the youth organizations of the two German states can only occur step by step. Krenz was speaking at a press conference on the 3-day visit to the GDR of a Federal Youth Ring delegation.

Comments by Krenz

ID110920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1900 GMT 9 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--At a press conference in Berlin on 9 April Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Konrad Gilges, chairman of the German Federal Youth Ring (DBJR), described the safeguarding of peace, detente and disarmament as priority tasks for the FDJ and the youth organizations represented in the FRG's German Federal Youth Ring. They termed their talks useful, frank and trusting. Answering questions, Konrad Gilges said that the DBJR with its 17 organizations is against the lapsing of Nazi crimes in the FRG. He came out against the laender premiers' decree on the practice of job discrimination.

Egon Krenz saw their meeting as a part of the FDJ's international activities marked by the struggle for peace, disarmament and internationalist solidarity. The present visit emphasized again "that the youth organizations of both German states can make their contribution to detente if they bear in mind that GDR-FRG relations are based on international law, which provides for reciprocal recognition of sovereignty, sovereign equality, territorial integrity and noninterference."

Both delegations agreed to hold a joint seminar on the role of youth in the process of securing peace and disarmament world wide.

REPORT ON NIER'S TALKS WITH FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN

ID102248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1913 GMT 10 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Helsinki, (ADN correspondent)--Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier have described relations between the GDR and Finland as a splendid example of the realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. At a meeting in Helsinki today, they paid tribute to the high level of the diverse relations between the GDR and Finland. They said that the most important impetus for the dynamic development of their cooperation had come from meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and President Urho Kekkonen.

Kurt Nier, who is visiting Helsinki for official consultations at the invitation of Matti Tuovinen, state secretary in the Finnish Foreign Ministry, took part in talks on current international problems. There was a consensus that the most urgent task now is to end the arms race and start concrete steps on disarmament. Both sides declared their readiness to continue to actively work for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety.

HONECKER GREETS ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

AU092221 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 79 p 1 AU

["GDR Telegram on the Anniversary of the Victory Over the Fascist Occupation: Congratulations to the Ethiopian People"]

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam

Chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia

Addis Ababa.

On the 38th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's victory over the fascist occupation I convey to you, the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Ethiopian people the most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people.

I am availing myself of this opportunity to wish the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Ethiopian people further success in building a society free of exploitation and aimed at the happiness and well-being of all working people.

Erich Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

LEIPZIG JEWS PROTEST STATUTE OF LIMITATION FOR NAZI CRIMES

AU092224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Leipzig dispatch: "Vigorous Protest Against Plans to Apply Statute of Limitation in FRG"]

[Text] The members of the Jewish religious community in Leipzig are "protesting vigorously against the FRG's intention to apply the statute of limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity by the end of this year." In a resolution passed by the membership meeting and signed by chairman Eugen Gollomb it said furthermore that "an application of the statute of limitation to these crimes would be tantamount to a derision and insult to all victims of the Nazi regime. This would also be an intolerable demand for us Jews who mourn some 6 million victims. The mere idea that facist killers who committed genocide are still able to run around scot free alarms us to the utmost."

EAST BERLIN COURT SENTENCES WEST BERLIN TRANSIT ABUSER

AU092225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Agent of a Criminal Band Convicted"]

[Text] On 6 April 1979 the Berlin City Court sentenced Bodo Franke, a permanent resident of (West) Berlin, to 8 years imprisonment for crimes organized in the manner of gangs according to Section 105 of the penal code and combined with abuse of the transit agreement. Franke is a criminal with several earlier court convictions in West Berlin. As an agent of the criminal gang which formed around Bernd Voelkner in (West) Berlin, Franke committed subversive acts with specially prepared motor vehicles on the GDR's transit routes. It was once more proved at the main hearing that Bernd Voelkner also carried out criminal assignments of the Lampl gang.

The automobile of the VW-Passat type with official license plate B-Z 8202 of the "Sued" car rental service in (West) Berlin used for the crime was impounded.

BERLIN HIGHWAY TO FRG BORDER TO OPEN OVER EASTER

ID101358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 10 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--In the interests of smoothing the passage of increased tourist traffic expected over Easter, the Berliner Ring-Marienborn highway sections presently under construction will be temporarily opened to traffic from 11 April 1979 at 1300, until 18 April 1979 at 0600. The maximum permissible speed on these sections is 80 kilometers per hour.

MSZMP'S ACZEL ADDRESSES MEETING IN RONDCADELLE, ITALY

AU100840 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Report on address by MSZMP Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel at a 31 March festive meeting, on the occasion of the 15th PCI Congress, in Rondcadelle village in Brescia Province, Italy: "We Are In Solidarity With Our Italian Comrades"]

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel stressed, among other things: the development of the fate of the world, including that of the Hungarian people, hinges on events and relationships in international life. Together with you, we view with concern the imperialist endeavors than endanger detente and the intensification of the arms race. We regard as particularly alarming armed aggressions like the one China has committed against the Vietnamese people, who have suffered such a great deal and who so badly need peaceful construction. We agree with Comrade Berlinguer when he says: "No one believes that Vietnam has committed aggression against China... Should the conflict continue, this would benefit only the cynical calculations of the most aggressive circles of imperialism."

Along with the majority of the peoples of the world, our people have assumed an active solidarity with Socialist Vietnam from the beginning and, commensurate with their strength, supported and continue to support its just struggle.

The purpose of our struggle in the arenas of international life, Gyorgy Aczel stressed, is to give peaceful coexistence truly a new meaning, something more than merely life without war. The true meaning and political usefulness and impact of peace and peaceful coexistence can truly prevail if they do not remain mere edicts in principle, but if an increasingly large part of the world becomes interested in implementing them in practice and in exploiting their possibilities.

That is why we urge and support the establishment and development of economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other relations based on mutual advantages among all countries of the world.

That is why we regard the Helsinki conference and agreement as an event serving as a historical lesson for the world as a whole.

However, just as it has strengthened and brought together the supporters of detente, Helsinki has also strengthened its adversaries and encouraged them to launch a counter-attack, the speaker stressed. An eloquent instance of this is, among other things, the campaign of slander initiated against the socialist countries on the pretext of the defense of human rights precisely by those who bear the gravest responsibility for the violation of human rights, those whom we could take to account not only for greater respect for human rights, but for mere human life as well.

What do we regard as the determining, the decisive, factor in the worldwide struggle waged against the adversaries of detente? Collaboration and internationalist solidarity among the international forces of progress, above all, among the communist and workers parties.

From the viewpoint of peace, a tremendous force today is the world socialist system, the splendidly struggling workers class of the capitalist countries and the anti-imperialist struggle of the former colonial peoples. It is an undeniable fact that the Great October Socialist Revolution encouraged the oppressed and proved that it is, indeed, possible to change the world. Owing to the impact of this and as a result of the victory over fascism, in which eternal credit is due to the self-sacrificing struggle of the Soviet Union and the heroic struggle of the resistance movements, bourgeois reaction today cannot freely do what it wishes.

The world has entered a qualitatively new era, Gyorgy Aczel stressed and continued. This new era imposes new demands on proletarian internationalism.

The communist parties, the parties of the workers class, have also increasingly become national parties and, through this, they have a dual responsibility. They are responsible for the given country and they are also responsible for international collaboration in the service of the cause of progress.

We must emphasize that internationalism and solidarity have not hindered, by any means, and they do not hinder today the forces of socialism, the communist and workers parties, in applying different methods, methods consistent with national characteristics, in various areas of political, economic and social life and in pursuing specific paths toward attaining their socialist social objectives.

We must strengthen the unity linking the communist parties. The kind of unity that is needed, Gyorgy Aczel stressed, is one that makes the victory of socialism and socialist construction possible and does not hamper, but fosters adaptation to specific national characteristics. We cannot permit the bourgeoisie to force us onto a path of emphasizing and aggravating disagreements and differences.

Cooperation among parties does not preclude disputes and relative exchanges of views. We regard these disputes and conflicting views as natural concomitants of life and, as we have not been in the past, we will not be adverse to them in the future, either.

We regard it as the right and duty of each fraternal party to apply the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction independently. In accordance with the conditions and traditions of their own countries, there is hardly a sane person who would suppose or expect that it would be feasible to act and struggle in an identical manner for social progress in Sweden and Mozambique, for instance. However, it is a fact that, to date, existing socialism is the only experience to show how man has been freed of capitalist exploitation.

We are convinced that the international workers movement is going to continue strengthening its own unity with regard to the most vital issues, which is an indispensable prerequisite for the success of the struggle waged for peace and progress.

We are following the Italian communists' struggle with particular attention and respect. We believe that we comprehend the main direction and objectives of their struggle and, as far as we are able, we support them.

We respect and appreciate the fact that, despite the political and many other kinds of pressures weighing on them, our Italian comrades consistently and courageously persist in representing the true interests of the nation and their class policy based on principled foundations.

The MSZMP and the PCI are linked by mutual fraternal solidarity and the fundamentally identical interests of the international communist movement.

We firmly believe that it is not possible to resolve and effectively act with regard to vital issues of mankind without the communists. We firmly believe that the international communist movement, growing increasingly stronger through our joint work, will be capable of fulfilling its historical mission and will be capable of leading mankind into a new, into a socialist world, Gyorgy Aczel concluded his speech, which was received with great approval.

CPCZ OFFICIAL BENO ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Arrival in Budapest

LD101206 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 10, (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, today arrived in Budapest.

At the Ferihegy airport of Budapest he was met by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

Talks With Kadar, Nemeth

LD102238 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Tuesday Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, at the HSWP CC headquarters in Budapest.

Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, also participated in the talks marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Also present was Dr Vaclav Moravec, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

SYRIAN, IRAQI, LIBYAN AMBASSADORS HOLD PRESS BRIEFING

AU101430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Report attributed to unnamed staff member: "Press Briefing by Arab Ambassadors in Budapest"]

[Text] On Friday [6 April], Syrian Ambassador Sadiq Sadiqni, Iraqi Ambassador Shukri Sabri Ahmad [name as published] and Libyan Ambassador Muhammad T. Bugaighis [name as published] held a press briefing in Budapest about the Baghdad conference of ministers of foreign and economic affairs, at which, as is known, measures were approved against Egypt.

In his opening statement, Syrian Ambassador Sadiq Sadiqni stressed that As-Sadat's and Begin's separate agreement has created a grave and tense situation in the Middle East, and that the Egyptian president has betrayed the interests of the peoples of the area. [paragraph continues]

A statement issued by the three Arab countries, embassies and the PLO bureau was then reviewed, which summarizes the resolutions passed at the Baghdad conference of most Arab countries' ministers of foreign and economic affairs. These specify, among other things: Within a month, diplomatic relations must be severed with Egypt; all material aid must be withdrawn from Cairo and an Arab economic boycott must be imposed on it; the delivery of oil and oil derivatives to Egypt must be terminated; U.S. policy and participation in bringing about the treacherous agreement must be condemned; and, finally, a committee, with the participation of Syria, Iraq, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algeria and the secretary general of the Arab League, must be established to supervise the implementation of the resolutions.

In answer to a question by a NEPSZABADSAG reporter, the Syrian ambassador said that a very positive and useful statement was made by the foreign minister of Iran, in which he pledged his support for the resolutions of the Baghdad conference and the just cause of the Arab countries.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO NEW CONGOLESE PRESIDENT

AU101357 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Message"]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a message greeting to Denis Sassou-N'Guesso on the occcasion of his election to be chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo and chairman of its Council of Ministers.

PAPAL HUNGARIAN INSTITUTE OPENS IN ROME

AU101354 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 79 p 9 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Papal Hungarian Institute Has Been Inaugurated in Rome"]

[Text] The reconstructed Papal Hungarian Institute, which operates in the building of the Hungarian Academy in the Falconieri Palace in Rome, was inaugurated Thursday [5 April] evening in the Italian capital.

In a festive speech, Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, thanked the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic for the substantial material assistance it allotted to the reconstruction of the institute. The ceremony was attended by secretary of state Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and Rezso Palotas, Hungarian ambassador in Rome. The guests included Cardinal Casaroli, secretary of the Vatican Council for Public Church Affairs.

The members of the Hungarian church delegation visiting Rome, led by Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, attended the reception at the Hungarian Embassy in Rome on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of our country. It was attended on behalf of the Vatican by Cardinal Poggi, the Holy See's apostolic nuncio in charge of special affairs, and Cardinal Carboni, Rome nuncio of the Vatican.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU100828 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski; and Council of Ministers Chairman Piotr Jaroszewicz to Hungarian counterparts on liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation we send to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and you personally our cordial and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

The profound sociopolitical changes initiated 34 years ago have been the foundation of the dynamic development of the Hungarian People's Republic and of the successes scored by the Hungarian people in all areas of life under the leadership of the MSZMP.

We offer you cordial congratulations on the impressive achievements of your country's working people in implementing the ambitious program for building a developed socialist society, mapped out by the 11th MSZMP Congress.

The active foreign policy followed by the Hungarian People's Republic, which is an important contribution to the joint efforts and undertakings of the socialist community states, enjoys general praise. These efforts and undertakings are aimed at strengthening detente and promoting cooperation in Europe and the world.

We assert with genuine satisfaction that the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Hungary achieve higher standards from year to year and help to increase the potentials of our two countries and the prosperity of our two peoples and to further tighten and deepen the multilateral cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Expressing our profound conviction that this fraternal friendship and cooperation of our two parties, states and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in the interest of the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, the socialist community states and in the interest of peace and socialism, we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Hungarian people further successes in socialist construction.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

WRZASZCZYK ATTENDS CEMA PLANNING SESSION IN MOSCOW

ID102336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 79 ID

[Summary] A session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in planning is being held in Moscow.

"The deputy premiers, heads of planning ministries from CEMA member countries, are attending the session. Poland is represented by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the planning commission.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA PASZKOWSKI

LD102356 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 April, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received today Polish Ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola Roman Paszkowski.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE COOPERATION ACCORD WITH GDR SIGNED

AU101318 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Cooperation between Polish and GDR Ministries of Science and Higher Education"]

[Text] The fifth session of the Polish and GDR commissions for higher education ended in Warsaw on 4 April when the sides signed a protocol, which evaluates the implementation of the cooperation in 1978 between the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and the GDR Ministry of University and Technical School Matters. In 1978 the cooperation in the area of training of cadres and of promoting joint scientific research made further progress. The session also analyzed the implementation of the centrally agreed research themes in the area of the social, mathematical, natural and technological sciences. Cooperation in most of the themes is proceeding favorably. The session also drew attention to the need to undertake the projects whose completion would be crowned by a practical application of new techniques and technologies and whose implementation would be effected by the joint use of scientific research apparatus.

The protocol was signed for Poland by Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk, vice minister of science, higher education and technology, and by Vice Minister Guenter Heidorn for the GDR.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH MOROCCO FOR 1979-1983 SIGNED

LD102359 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 10 April, PAP--The Polish-Moroccan mixed commission for economic cooperation has ended its works in Rabat where Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski and Moroccan Minister of Trade and Industry Azzedine Guessous signed a protocol on trade for the years 1979-1983 as well as a protocol mapping out the directions of Polish-Moroccan economic cooperation for the near future. The protocols stipulate an increase in Polish exports to Morocco of investment goods as well as establishment of industrial cooperation, among other things.

During his stay in Rabat, Minister Olszewski was received by Premier of the Moroccan Kingdom Haati Bouabid.

GIEREK CHAIRS OPENING OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD111026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The 14th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee opened at 1000 in Warsaw today.

The session is chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who opened the session. It will discuss the further growth in the role of socialized small-scale industry in Poland's social and economic development.

PZPR'S LUKASZEWICZ MEETS MILITARY PARTY AKTIVS

AU101352 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7-8 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Report signed "(Maszt)": "A meeting in the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces"]

[Text] On Friday 6 April, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, met in the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces with leading party aktivs of the Central Institutes of the Ministry of National Defense.

During the meeting Comrade J. Lukaszewicz discussed the main issues of the party's ideopolitical activies this year. He devoted much attention to the plans for celebrating the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the 40th anniversary of the attack on Poland by Hitlerite Germany. He also evaluated some aspects of the current foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic and of the country's domestic situation.

At the end of the meeting Gen Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and vice minister of national defense, told J. Lukaszewicz about the new ideoeducational undertakings of the armed forces in the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES LEADING COMMANDERS

AU101355 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7-8 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at his 5 April meeting in the barracks of the 2d Berlin Mechanized Regiment with leading commanding officers.]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski highly appraised the exchanges of the experience gained by leading commanders and said that such meetings should be organized in military districts and in individual armed services. The problems and experiences presented at such meetings will be analyzed and used in the further process of improving various aspects of the armed forces' training and life.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the leading commanders for their exemplary fulfillment of duties and, in particular, for their being a vanguard of those who are distinguished for a good, soldierly performance. He wished them further achievements and successes in maintaining their leading positions and in remaining an example for others to follow. This will help increase the ranks of leaders and increasingly enhance our armed forces' ability to improve the strength and defense of our socialist fatherland.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ APPOINTS NEW FORESTRY VICE MINISTER

AU101304 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the minister of forestry and timber industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jerzy Plewa under secretary of state of the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry.

Jerzy Plewa was born in Izbica to a family of the intelligentsia in 1934. He graduated from the Gdansk Polytechnical School as a mechanical engineer with a diploma and from the Warsaw Main School of Planning and Statistics as master of economics. He began work in 1955 as an inspector of the Szczecin Port Authority and then as the chief designer of the Szczecin construction machinery plant. In 1965-70 he was a technical director of the Szczecin forestry machinery plant and in 1970 he was transferred to work in the Bydgoszcz timber machine tools plant as the head director. He has been head director of the forestry machinery industry association since 1973.

He is a member of the PZPR.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUMS REPORTED

AU101317 [Editorial Report AU] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 6 April on pages 1 and 4 carries PAP reports on the PZPR voivodship committee plenums in Bialystok and Chelm and on 7-8 April on page 1 a PAP report on the plenum in Poznan.

The Bialystok plenum, which was attended by Jerzy Wojtecki, head of the Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food, and by Roman Malinowski, member of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, discussed the issue of increasing the participation of rural self-government groups in implementing agricultural tasks and further socioeconomic changes in rural areas.

The Chelm plenum, which was attended by Stanislaw Zieba, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food, discussed the tasks of party bodies and organizations as well as of state and economic administration in raising the salable production of individual farms and the implementation of the conclusions flowing from the review last fall and winter. The plenum noted that the services provided by agricultural circles and agricultural services are not always up to the required standard.

The Poznan plenum, which was attended by Jerzy Wojtecki, head of the Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food, evaluated the implentation of the 5-year plan in agriculture and food industry in Poznan Voivodship and the main tasks for 1979-80. The plenum noted that Poznan agriculture had implemented the increased tasks of grain, meat and milk production, despite difficult conditions in the past 3 years.

DANGER OF FLOODS CONTINUES IN SEVERAL AREAS

LD101832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0306 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The level of water of Polish rivers has remained constant in the past 24 hours; the greatest risk continues to exist in the valley of the Narew and Notec. In the Narew Valley, in the voivodships of Lomza, Ciechanow, Ostroleka and metropolitian Warsaw, the water is higher than the flood alert level. At present the head of the floods has reached the Zegrze Lake and the Debe Dam. Narew has flooded not only Ostroleka and Pultusk but also 90 villages and about 2,000 farms. It was necessary to evacuate 7,100 people and over 125,000 hectares of land are under water in Ostroleka region alone. In Lomza Voivodship 108,000 hectares of farm land are under water. On the Vistula and the Odra water levels are dropping slowly, although on the Vistula the flood alert level has been exceeded on the section between Mogilno and Gdansk. In the (Ilowsk)-Dobrzykov Valley near Plock the flood defense walls continue to be threatened.

MEDIA REPORT CEAUSESCU STATEMENTS IN LIBYA, ACTIVITIES IN GABON

Benghazi Arrival Statement

AU101000 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Apr 79 p 3 AU

["Statement made by President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu to Libyan press, radio and television on arrival at Benghazi Airport" on April 8]

[Text] Question: Mr.President, we welcome your presence here, in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and we appreciate the good relations between our peoples. Would you comment on various aspects of these relations?

Answer: I want to take this opportunity to convey warm greetings to the friendly Libyan people. I am extremely pleased to visit Libya again and to meet with my friend Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Indeed, the relations between Romania and Libya are very good, and I hope that, although our visit will be brief, at our talks today we will arrive at joint conclusions on how to develop the cooperation between our peoples, strengthen solidarity in the struggle against imperialist and colonialist policy, and establish equal relations among states, based on respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Question: Mr President, we are aware of the particularly progressive nature of your state policy on general international relations. What is your view on the Camp David agreement and on the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories?

Answer: We believe that every effort must be made now to achieve a general peace in the Middle East, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on a solution of the Palestinian problem, which should feature the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. (applause)

Question: Mr President, we welcome you in our country. Our radio station would like to hear something about the results you expect from this visit, and about the agreements that are to be concluded.

Answer: As I said, we arrived in Libya at the invitation of my friend Al-Qadhdhafi, and we hope to discuss our economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and our production sharing. Although the time is short, I hope that we will take important steps along this path. Likewise, we want to exchange views on international issues, on the need for closer cooperation between our peoples aimed at achieving a policy that should insure independence and security for each nation, and lasting peace in the world.

Ceausescu Toast at 8 Apr Dinner

AU101320 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 8 April official dinner given in Benghazi by Libyan head of state Col Mu'ammar al-QADHDHAFI]

[Text] I want to begin by conveying warm greetings and best wishes to the Libyan head of state, my friend Al-Qadhdhafi, to Mme al-Qadhdhafi, and to our other Libyan friends.

I also want to convey friendly greetings to the friendly Libyan people on behalf of ourselves and the Romanian people. At the same time, I want to express our thanks for the invitation to pay a short visit to Libya and to meet again.

Indeed, since our visit in 1974, Romanian-Libyan relations have made great progress. We have implemented various production sharing projects, and together we are building some important economic units in Libya. At the same time, of course, Romania has imported important products from Libya, including oil. It can be said that these economic relations are based on full equality and mutual advantage, and that they are fully in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Libyan peoples.

It is equally correct that within the framework of this cooperation several thousand Romanian specialists and workers are employed in Libya. Together with Libyan specialists and workers, they are contributing to realizing various economic projects; their joint work demonstrates that such relations and cooperation open up broad prospects for closeness and friendship between the two countries.

During the talks we began today we broached the possibility of extending our cooperation to new areas in the near future. We genuinely hope that the cooperation between Romania and Libya will make even greater progress, and it will demonstrate in practice the active cooperation possible between two peoples inspired by feelings of friendship and devoted to the cause of independence and peace.

We also discussed various international issues. Generally speaking, it should be mentioned that in recent years our countries have also cooperated in the international arena to provide solutions to various problems which should insure independence and security, and contribute to the cause of peace.

International life is extremely complex; the grave problems that have emerged are a danger to detente and peace.

We believe that the peoples have learned many lessons, and hence they are struggling ever more actively against the imperialist and colonialist policy, to defend their independence and sovereignty, and to prevent interference in their internal affairs.

Indeed, our talks have brought us to the joint conclusion that every effort must be made to solve problems through negotiations, and to renounce the use or threat of force as a means of settling interstate disputes. Along this line, we believe that the problems in Southeast Asia should be resolved only through negotiations and that any use of force should be excluded.

Similarly, consistent efforts should be made to achieve a general peace in the Middle East, a peace conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and to a solution for the Palestinian problem, featuring the establishment of an independent, Palestinian state.

Needless to say, strengthening Arab solidarity and cooperation is very important for this purpose. In a more general context, at the international level, all the states in favor of a policy based on respect for each nation's independence, a policy of detente and peace, must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation more than ever.

We have always maintained that the African countries must solve their problems themselves, peacefully and without the use of force, and that African unity should be strengthened.

At the same time, we actively support the national liberation struggle in Rhodesia and Namibia and the struggle waged by the majority people of South Africa against apartheid.

In Europe, we are concerned with implementing the Helsinki conference documents on security and peace, in keeping with the interests of all the peoples in the world.

We attach great importance to the issue of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

In our area, we are concerned with developing cooperation among all the Balkan countries and with settling all the disputes between them through negotiations--I am referring to the Cypriot problem and to the problems between Greece and Turkey.

We are also concerned with resolving the problems of underdevelopment and with establishing a new world economic order--one of the basic requirements for a policy of cooperation, detente and peace.

The international organizations, especially the United Nations, must play a more active role in the endeavors to solve all these problems.

We believe that, regardless of the differences of view that may exist on one problem or another, all the forces that want a new policy of equality and independence must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation.

In this spirit, we want to expand the cooperation between Romania and Libya at an international level, in order to solve the complex problems of the contemporary world.

Once again, I want to express my conviction that the relations between our countries will develop more and more, and that the agreements that we will conclude will open up new prospects of fruitful cooperation.

When you come to Romania--and I hope that this will be as soon as possible--you will have an opportunity to learn about the life and interests of the Romanian people, who are building a socialist society. You will thus be in a position to gain a better understanding of why the Romanian people are determined to do everything possible to secure their socioeconomic development and to cooperate actively with the other states--and also to develop their relations with Libya--in the belief that this is in their mutual interest, and in the interests of the cause of detente and peace in the world.

I hope for an ever sounder cooperation between our countries and peoples, in all areas!

Once again, I want to conclude with the conviction that our visit will mark a new point in the development of Romanian-Libyan cooperation, and to reassert that we hope to see you in Romania as soon as possible! (applause)

Ceausescu Talks in Gabon

AU1011140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/4/1979--The Romanian head of state met on Monday afternoon the president of the Gabonese Republic at the "Renovation" presidential palace in Libreville.

The two heads of state paid great heed to analyzing the stage of the bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction that the agreements and understandings reached during the Bucharest meeting in 1975 provided lasting foundations to the expansion and development of these relations. Both sides expressed the determination to give fresh impulse to the bilateral collaboration to promoting a broad and fruitful cooperation.

Meeting of Delegations

AU101142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/4/1979--The official talks between the Romanian and Gabonese heads of state started at the presidential palace of Libreville on Monday afternoon.

The common wish to further develop the Romanian-Gabonese collaboration on multiple planes was expressed during the talks.

The two heads of state decided on the analysis of the concrete aspects of this collaboration within the working meeting between the responsible factors of the two countries for concluding new actions and understandings leading to the diversification of economic cooperation, of the commercial technico-scientific and cultural exchanges and of the collaboration in other fields of common interest.

Elena Ceausescu, Virgil Cazacu, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Andrei and other officials accompanying the Romanian head of state participated in the talks for Romania.

For Gabon present were: Josephine Bongo; Prime Minister Leon Mebiame; Deputy Prime Minister Jean-Stanislas Migole; Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; executives of economic departments and the minister of national education. The talks are carried on in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual respect.

Official Dinner for Ceausescu

AU101201 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Libreville, (AGERPRES), 10/4/1979--At the end of the first day of the official visit of friendship in Gabon President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu participated in the dinner offered in their honour by President Omar Bongo and Josephine Bongo at the "Renovation" Palace. The two heads of state proposed toasts.

Elena, Josephine Bongo Meeting

LD101440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1118 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Libreville, (AGERPRES), 10/4/1979--Elena Ceausescu had an interview with Josephine Bongo at the "Renovation" Palace on Monday afternoon. They discussed on the occasion problems of mutual interest and exchanged views on the full participation of women in the economic, social and cultural development, in the building of a new life in the two countries. Both sides expressed their wish to expand and intensify the collaboration relations between the women's organizations of the two countries in the interest of the two peoples, of their economic and social progress.

Visit to Railroad Construction Site

AU101703 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame and Romanian and Gabonese officials," this morning visited the (Ovendo) point of the trans-Gabonese railroad which is now under construction and which will eventually cover almost 1,000 kilometers.

At (Ovendo), Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the first train operating on this route to the assembly workshop where he was briefed on this important railroad which will be finished in 1982. President Ceausescu then visited the port of (Ovendo) which has developed considerably in past years and plays an important role in trade exchange with Romania.

Talks in Franceville

AU101905 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today had a further meeting with Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, in Franceville.

During the new dialog, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual respect, the two heads of state continued to exchange views, exchanges which began in Libreville on matters of common interest. The two presidents paid special attention to questions of developing Romanian-Gabonese economic cooperation and to aspects of the current international life to the benefit of the two peoples, of peace and progress in the world.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU102112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Libreville, AGERPRES, 10/4/1979--On Tuesday morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu laid a wreath at the tomb and memorial of Leon M'ba, the first president of the Gabonese Republic and head of government in the 1961-1966 period.

Romania's president was accompanied by Gabonese Prime Minister Leon Mebiame. Present were Romanian and Gabonese officials as well as many residents of the Gabonese capital city.

Diplomatic Reception

AU102113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Libreville, AGERPRES, 10/4/1979--On April 10, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at his residence in Libreville, ambaasadors of France, Italy, Mauritania, China, Spain, the DPR of Korea, Zaire, Brazil, Senegal, Cameroon, Egypt, the USA, Nigeria, Algeria, Argentina, the Central African Empire, the Ivory Coast, charges d'affaires of Morocco, Equatorial Guinea, Belgium, Libya, Yugoslavia, the USSR, the Federal Republic of Germany, Rwanda, Togo, Canada, Uganda, Congo, Venezuela, [word indistinct] as well as representatives of international bodies accredited in the Gabonese capital city.

President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed then cordially with the heads of diplomatic missions, recalling the good relations between Romania and the countries they represented, the wish that these relations develop on multiple planes. The heads of diplomatic missions were highly appreciative of the policy of collaboration and cooperation, of understanding and peace [which] Romania, [and] President Nicolae Ceausescu personally consistently promote.

ROMANIAN-ANGOLAN COMMISSION MEETS IN LUANDA 9 APR

AU091919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Luanda, AGERPRES, 9/4/1979--The first session of the Romanian-Angolan joint intergovernmental commission started on April 9, at the headquarters of the State Secretariat for Cooperation in Luanda. The commission was set up under the agreement between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola on economic, industrial and technical cooperation, signed in Bucharest on February 6, 1978.

The commission intends to make an analysis of the cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields of activity and adopt measures for the widening of the bilateral economic collaboration and the expansion of the economic and technical cooperation between Romania and Angola.

At the end of the inaugural meeting, Bebiana de Almeida, national director for economic cooperation affairs, underlined Angola's wish to expand cooperation with Romania. We are mostly interested, she said, in developing the cooperation in industry and agriculture in which there are broad possibilities. We shall also analyze the opportunities of cooperation in other fields, as for instance in oil and transport. The session in Luanda is a proof of the common wish of our countries to cooperate.

ILIESCU ATTENDS FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENING

AU061631 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpt] The National Congress of the French Socialist Party opened today in (Metz). The RCP is represented by Ion Iliescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and first secretary of Iasi County RCP Committee.

AGERPRES REPORTS FIRE AT BUCHAREST DEPARTMENT STORE

AU102035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2025 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/4/1979--On Tuesday morning fire broke out at the "Victoria" department store of Bucharest, which damaged several floors.

Three persons died, people working in the store and buyers suffered from burns and fumes. They were given immediate medical assistance, being now out of danger.

Immediately after the fire had broken out, members of the RCP and the Romanian state leadership went there. Due to the operative measures taken, to the energetical activity of fire brigades and of the working personnel in the store, the fire was extinguished in about one hour.

A commission was set up to investigate the causes of the fire and establish the guilty. The investigations on the spot showed that the fire burst out owing to serious negligence in welding operations at one of the store elevators, the appropriate measures of protection having not been taken.

RCP ISSUES RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

AU072053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1979--A resolution of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP regarding the actions organized in Romania for the International Year of [the] Child has been released.

The proclamation of the International Year of the Child by the U.N. General Assembly under the resolution adopted upon the initiative of a large number of member states, Romania included, the document underlines, is an expression of the greatest care of all peoples for the destinies of the young generation.

Acting in accordance with the United Nations declaration of the rights of the child, the Romanian society consistently cares for the children, for securing them unhampered access to education, science and culture, to all gains of modern civilisation, for them to grow as free, dignified children with equal rights, active participants in the many-sided flourishing of the country.

Telling proof of the steady concern of the RCP and Romanian state for children, the document shows, is the fact that, in April 1979, Romania has 22,000,000 inhabitants, [the] natural outcome of the policy of supporting the birth rate, of providing adequate material conditions, of assisting the family. Almost six million children and young people receive education of all grades in the 1978-1979 academic year. There are about 30,000 learning units of which 13,500 kindergartens and [word indistinct] general schools, securing the inclusion of 872,370 children in pre-school education and over 3.4 million young people in the primary and gymnasium education. There are almost 110,000 places in creches and hostels for babies.

An expression of the care the society takes of the new generation is the recent adoption of the decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania concerning higher state child benefit by the funds spared from the diminution of military expenditure.

The RCP and the Romanian state work tirelessly and consistently for the adoption of measures which should ensure the children and youths of all countries the possibility of growing in quiet, sheltered from any troubles, in a world of peace, free of devastating wars, which should also be a world of dignity, of respect and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

Expressing Romania's firm determination to contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the International Year of the Child, the adopted document stipulates the intensification of the efforts of all party and state bodies, of the mass and public organizations of Romania in view of providing ever better living and working conditions for the young generation. A primordial concern of the Romanian state, the resolution stresses, is to secure a steady demographic policy, so that, by 1990, Romania's population reach at least 25 million inhabitants and by 2000 some 30 million.

The young generation will have ever better growing conditions thanks to highly social and sanitary assistance, to the development of the means of health protection and recovery, of assisting mothers and children. The sanitary network will be extended and improved, more creches and hostels will be built.

The Romanian state will further ensure the improvement of public instruction with regard to both a larger material groundwork and an appropriate endowment of all pre-school and school units with text-books and modern learning means.

The resolution envisages that building operations should start in [word indistinct] at the "Centre of the Child", a wide-scope objective which will secure the children optimum conditions for education, culture activities and entertainment. The central house of Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falkons will also be built. New houses for Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falkons, sports halls, holidays villages, swimming pools and skating rinks, as well as cultural establishments will also be made available to them. New theatres for youth and children will be built and, at the same time, the repertoire of all theatres in Romanian language or in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities will widely include shows for children. Feature films, cartoons and documentaries will be produced during 1979 as well as instructive games and toys. The publishing houses will put out new books for children.

The production of consumer goods for children and their selling network will be developed and diversified. A chapter of the resolution refers to the growing preoccupations for improving the multilateral education of children, of all youth in the spirit of work, love of the country, party and people, of international solidarity. Three decades since the foundation of the first Young Pioneers detachments of Romania is celebrated in 1979, the International Year of the Child. The resolution stipulates in this respect the organization of broad political-instructive activities, contests of literary creation, of fine arts, a national colloquium on the literary creation for children. The most successful works of the children participating in these contests will be gathered in exhibitions and the best literary creations will be published in the reviews for children and youth of Romania and sent to international contests under the aegis of the International Year of the Child. At the same time, Romania will intensify the efforts within the UN as well as in her bilateral relations with different states for a higher care for the young generation, for disarmament and the distribution of a part of the funds saved by cutting down military expenditure to improving the living conditions of the children worldwide.

At the 34th session of the UN General Assembly as well as at the ECOSOC session, the resolution of the Executive Political Committee highlights, Romania will militate for the improvement of the situation of the [words indistinct] the world, for their education in the spirit of peace and friendship, of high responsibility for the progress of each and every nation and of the whole mankind, for a higher concern of all states and governments for the living, growing and learning conditions of the children. Romania will support the UNICEF efforts for better living conditions for the children in the developing countries. UNICEF will receive medicines, school supplies and other instructive objects resulted from the activities of the Romanian National Committee for UNICEF and the Red Cross.

The whole educational process will focus on the development of the feelings of friendship between the children of Romania and those of the world, on their growing in the spirit of international solidarity.

The children of Romania will participate in international activities--festivals and other cultural-artistic and sports activities, exhibitions, technico-scientific contests, etc.--organized within the International Year of the Child.

The festival, "The Children of the World Want Peace," will be organized at the Navodari International Camp during the summer holidays with the participations of foreign children delegations spending their holidays in Romania. At the same time, the colloquium "Children's Life and Education in the Contemporary World" will be organized at the International Camp of the Red Cross.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES LCY CC SESSION ON NONALINEMENT

LD052015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Apparent text of speech by Josip Vrhovec, LCY Central Committee member and federal secretary of foreign affairs, entitled "Current Ideological-Political Questions of the Further Development and Implementation of the Policy of Nonalinement, and the Responsibilities Ahead for the League of Communists," at an LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 5 April. Portions within brackets are supplied by Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 6 April, pp 2, 3.]

[Text] [It is quite understandable that we have placed this topic on the agenda of our Central Committee's session. This fact reflects our conviction that the nonalined policy is most closely connected with the character of our social existence; that socialism based on self-management, the federal character of our multinational community and our nonalinement are inseparable parts of one whole. They are active factors of our stable domestic life and progress and defense factors of our autonomous development and national independence.

[It is not necessary to emphasize that the nonalined policy, which is today officially represented by two-thirds of mankind, fully expresses the historical aspirations of peoples toward liberation, dignity, a world of greater justice and less violence and toward the respect for independence and sovereignty as the basic and essential prerequisites for progressive socioeconomic transformations. In the recent period this confirmed position of the nonalined policy has resulted in intensified pressures on the character and orientation of the nonalined movement, in attempts to obfuscate the attitude of nonalinement, as a complete and universal policy, toward blocs and even in actions which promote divisions and conflicts among the ranks of nonalined countries.

[We perceived this tendency as early as the 11th LCY Congress. In his report Comrade Tito then called attention to the fact that the nonalined policy had become an influential factor in world relations precisely because the nonalined movement has known how to preserve its unity and solidarity on basic questions as well as its scope, its progressive orientation and its independence in relation to the military-political blocs.

[Everything that has happened in the world and particularly in the nonalined movement since the 11th LCY Congress has even more reliably confirmed that these appraisals were well grounded. Having genuinely asserted itself as a movement to strengthen independence and reject the bloc concept of security, nonalinement has also strongly responded as an activity which is returning the essence of world problems to active international politics.

[Nonalinement traces its origins to the World War II liberation trends which also marked the beginning of an anti-imperialist, that is, anticolonial revolution. The strong current of national liberation and emancipation of peoples, which spread through the world in the postwar period, was confronted by the tendency to return to the old model of international relations based on privileges, spheres of interest and hegemony by the world's leading powers.

[The deep contradictions and conflicts that broke out among the ranks of the victors in the war against the fascist Axis resulted in the cold war; blocs were formed and a general tendency toward bloc divisions was intensified. It seemed that the world would become a bipolar world in which there would be no other choice but to opt for one or the other bloc. And it was in this situation in which the bloc mentality dominated the world political scene that nonalinement appeared and announced the possibility for the existence and activity of countries outside the bloc divisions.]

It is in Europe that the bloc division found its firmest expression and it seemed that there was no room for nonalinement as a practical policy on that continent. However, even then nonalinement symbolized its universality and its extrabloc resistance in the fact that the first inaugural conference was held here in Belgrade.

In the original aspirations of nonalinement the clear perception was implanted that the bloc division could not afford a way out of the deep contradictions in the modern world and that it could not be the basis for the construction of a new system of international relations, nor could it afford favorable conditions for the continuation of the process of the liberation and emancipation of nations.

These perceptions were not challenged even when the cold war ended and the era of detente began. The process of the relaxation of international tension, which began as a process of bloc coexistence and negotiation between the two superpowers, could only have a limited effect on the preservation of peace and the strengthening of security in the world.

Based on the so-called balance of fear, it could at very best save the world from the outbreak of a new apocalyptic world war and afford bloc-delineated security for the members of the blocs. However, it could not, nor was it meant to, realize a universal process of the relaxation of tension which would contribute to the general security in the world and the optimum conditions of independent development, independence and freedom for the members of the world community.

On the contrary, with the coexistence of the bloc and the respect for the inviolability of their territories, the rest of the world found itself subjected to pressure, interference, interventions, interest spheres, or so-called gray zones. It was still the victim of the old imperialist and colonialist interests or new forms of domination and hegemony.

A particular source of crisis in the postwar world is the constant deepening of the gulf between the developed and developing countries. Because the developed countries are all alined into blocs, and the blocs have created closed groups at the economic level, the nonalinement movement established as one of its strategic goals the constant struggle against this negative and dangerous tendency and for the formation of a political platform for a new international economic order. At the same time, the mobilization of the nonalined countries in the struggle for its realization appeared as an important element in the strengthening of the movement's cohesion.

From the very beginning, nonalinement has shown itself to be a policy which is not merely criticism of something which exists but rather a positive alternative to what exists. If we take the summit conferences as milestones in the political history of nonalinement, then we can clearly perceive that the original principles of nonalinement were determined as far back as Belgrade, reaffirmed in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo, but also further enriched under the influence of the rich experience of world development and the increased needs of the movement itself.

What has never come into question for one moment is the fact that the authenticity and essential principles of nonalinement were the result of the need for world development and an expression of the most progressive aspirations and vital needs of mankind. In this lies the lasting value of nonalinement and its historical justification.

Bloc and other forces outside the movement are persistently attempting to contest, or at least tarnish, the integral nature of the basic principles of the policy of nonalinement, for they spoil their picture of the world. Unfortunately, we are faced with similar attempts from certain member countries of the movement which have linked their policies to a greater or lesser extent to individual blocs or superpowers. This merely addresses the fact that the bearers of these conceptions either cannot objectively grasp the essence and full value of nonalinement or do not want to for their own subjective reasons and special interests.

As a rule these tendencies, whether they come from left or right, take the form of the theory of equidistance--that is, the mechanical identification and equal confrontation with both blocs, or the aspiration toward alliance with one of the blocs.

There is no need to prove in particular that both tendencies are contrary to the very nature of nonalinement. Nonalinement did not appear as an appendage of the existing blocs or as a third bloc. After all, this is the criterion according to which the policy of every country should be assessed.

It should be said that we have never grouped the policies of the blocs and superpowers under one heading. We have assessed them according to their contribution to the real solution of world problems, the strengthening of peace and the equal democratic content of world relations.

It is well known that the two existing blocs rest on two diverse socioeconomic systems--socialism and capitalism--and that these blocs are set up as their supranational, military-political formations. The thesis that through the strengthening and expansion of a particular military-political formation the socioeconomic system which suits this formation is strengthened and spread in the world is unacceptable.

This question, in fact, leads us into the problems of the development of socialism in the world and also the problem of relations between socialism and nonalinement. In this connection it is important to stress several factors.

Our standpoint on this issue is based on the Marxist view of the world and the perception of the basic contradictions of the world and the forces acting in it. It is a case of profound class contradictions, social, economic and political clashes, which do not only reflect the clash between socialism and capitalism. In our understanding, we proceed from the perception of the epoch of socialism as a historical process full of its own profound contradictions and even conflicts between the socialist countries.

Through its struggle for national liberation and the emancipation of nations, nonalinement advances the conditions for and strengthens the prospects of the battle for socialism in the world. This, however, has nothing to do with the theory of the general laws of socialism to which the policy of nonalinement should be subordinated, or alternatively, that the nonalined socialist countries should have some kind of bloc model of socialism imposed on them.

Fighting for a new world without privileges, equality and the democratization of international relations and against intervention and all forms of dependence and domination, nonalinement is located in the mainstream of the strengthening of socialism as a general process in the world.

The policy of nonalinement is an independent and self-reliant factor in international relations. The fact that it is a powerful weapon in the hands of nations and countries in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and that it is in the vanguard of social progress against the existing privileges and for new, equal and democratic international relations does not mean in any way at all that it can be dismissed as the instrument of yet another bloc's interest.

In this case it would lose its extrabloc character, one of its essential features. It should be remembered that this extrabloc character of nonalinement possesses a quite clearly defined meaning, which speaks of what the policy of nonalinement should serve. It sees the solutions to the conflicts and contradictions of the modern world as lying in that direction which will not preserve the bloc division of the world but rather contribute to the weakening of the rigid bloc structures and the elimination of blocs.

Although this is a long-term process--for the present reality of the world does not indicate the speedy removal of blocs--it is nevertheless of great importance whether the practical operation of the policy of nonalinement strengthens one or the other tendency.

This is precisely what is at issue today when we are faced with various theories and conceptions regarding the linking of the movement of nonalinement to bloc formations and interests. This is, in fact, the meaning of the confrontation which is being imposed on the movement in connection with the alinement of nonalined countries according to ideological developments.

The division into so-called progressive and nonprogressive countries has resulted objectively in the development of domestic conflicts in the movement and the imposition of a bloc alliance as the main orientation of the policy of nonalinement.

However, nonalinement is going in quite a different direction. It urges and fights hard for the strengthening of the historical process in which the old system of privileged, unequal and unjust relations are changed, for an integral system of new political and economic relations, together with the disappearance of the blocs. This is the strategic orientation of nonalinement.

At the world level, the policy of nonalinement has come out in favor of the issue of peace, independence and freedom, the democratization of international relations and equal cooperation, the removal of pressures, interference, the use of force and various forms of domination all being a matter for concrete political activity and the struggle by all nations and countries, and not just the most powerful and privileged: hence the nonalined conception of detente as a universal process of relaxing tension and strengthening international security and trust.

Detente began as negotiations between the blocs, and at the time this could have been positive, since the clash between the blocs held the world on the brink of an abyss. Today the tendency to maintain the exclusive bloc character of detente is negative, not only because it cannot solve the problems and crises which the world faces but also because it introduces new elements of confrontation and the aspiration for the system of international relations to be permanently based on the bloc division of the world.

Bloc detente is directed toward the maintenance of the status quo in important matters of the international situation and at the same time, in the broad spaces outside the bloc boundaries, the continuation of the imposition of strengthened positions for some and weakened positions for others. This has shown not only the limited nature of this kind of detente but also its inability to solve essential problems and contradictions tearing the modern world apart.

Nonalinement does not reconcile itself to this situation. It endeavors to impose here a different, positive tendency which will overcome the status quo, but not in the sense of causing new conflicts and crises but rather of expanding the process of the relaxation of tension and strengthening security at the global level, which will strengthen the basis of the social progress, emancipation and independence of countries.

We find the social value of the policy of nonalinement in the fact that its struggle for the positive changing of the world is becoming an objective and favorable framework for the struggle for the progress and the independence of the nonalined countries.

The connection, thus understood, between nonalinement and general social progress--which may take the form of socialist development--underlines even further not only the unacceptability but also the reactionary nature of those theses which strive to place nonalinement at the service of bloc interests, even socialist interests.

There is no doubt that the movement of nonalinement is made up of countries with diverse socioeconomic systems. There are countries with socialist systems and countries with very conservative social systems. However, the movement of nonalinement is not an alliance, hegemonized by military-political and ideological criteria and interests.

The nonalined movement is today the most developed form of democratic pluralism in international relations. What links it and what makes it unique are the mutual desires of its members and their general striving and working for a world of peace, security and equality, for the affirmation of independence and the right to independent national development, for resistance to all forms of foreign interference, domination and hegemony.

Were we to neglect this fundamental orientation of the nonalined policy and allow the application of ideological criteria, this would mean the division of the movement into the "progressive" part linked with one bloc and into the "conservative" part linked with the other bloc; or, in line with the other ideological criterion, the division into countries close to the so-called free world and countries linked with the so-called authoritarian world. There is no need to prove that both of these ways would represent the beginning of the end of the movement and of the policy of nonalinement. This essence of the matter cannot be concealed by any kind of quasi-democratic, revolutionary or any other kind of phraseology.

Such divisions would also call into question the meaning and the content of the active peaceful coexistence as one of the fundamental premises of nonalined policy.

And it is precisely to this, the only possible basis of relations between states in today's world that the nonalined policy has given a new positive content.

Within the nonalinement movement, countries with different social systems implement joint action aimed at changing the old and building new democratic international relations. In this way they are unfolding a new vision of the world in which peace, security and social progress can be achieved parallel to one another, in which socialism can strengthen and spread as a world process without a general war conflict between the two systems--that is, their bloc organization. This vision is of particular importance today when we are faced with the existence of profound contradictions and even of armed conflicts between socialist countries.

Comrades, in his latest study, in his preface to the Japanese edition of the book "Self-Management and Nonalinement," Comrade Kardelj presented one of the basic theses on the progressive nature of nonalinement. He said that our struggle for the right to freely choose the path of socialist development--that is, the path of self-managing socialism--has inevitably become the source of our struggle for the policy of nonalinement in the world, and that the policy of nonalinement has become the essential factor in the consolidation of the possibilities of the further development of our self-managing system.

With this we in fact saw nonalinement at the very outset, not merely as our activity on the general international scene, but also as the direct mainstay of our own national independence. This led us to links with peoples and countries which found themselves in a similar situation in the struggle to strengthen their newly acquired independence from the imperialist and colonialist yoke and other forms of political and economic dependence, and to blaze the trail to their own social development.

Yugoslav nonalined policy stems from our domestic development. Those same principles which determine our domestic development--the construction of self-managing socialism and of free, equitable intranational relations--also determine our concept of the relations in the international workers movement, of the relations between socialist countries and of the relations between peoples and countries in general. This is the expression of our unified view of the world and of the practice which we have consistently built by proceeding from Marxist critical analysis both of our own life as well as of experiences of others.

Our concept is that socialism is a world practice. It is a much broader and deeper process than that which is taking place in the countries of the so-called socialist bloc. Therefore, the genuine liberation of the working class is linked with the struggle of the peoples everywhere in the world for their political and economic emancipation, for their national independence.

The value of the nonalined policy was confirmed in many respects in the past two decades. This was impressively manifested in the four-fold increase in the number of members of the movement. This means that in that time nearly all countries, in their struggle for independence and liberation from various aspects of dependence, relied on the nonalined policy and then joined the nonalined movement. This is also happening today.

On one hand, this showed that the genuine orientation toward independence did not manifest itself in acceding to one bloc or the other, but to the nonalined movement. It therefore sounds all the more anachronistic when the tendency that the linking up with blocs is proof of progressive orientation seeks to be imposed today.

On the other hand, such a growth of the movement and the continuous affirmation of the nonalined policy represented a convincing denial of various theories of the restricted significance and transient role of nonalinement, of its deep crisis and disintegration. Experience, however, shows the opposite. While once upon a time great powers and blocs were able to ignore the nonalined policy as a peripheral phenomenon of international political life, today as a rule they no longer bypass it.

A whole series of examples shows eloquently the significant affirmation of the nonalined policy in the international sphere and the consolidation of its influence on world affairs.

The nonalined movement has given the developing countries the political platform of the struggle for a new international economic system. Although this struggle will be a very long one, implementation of that struggle represents an epoch-making event in the history of mankind, an event which was made possible only when the nonalined movement achieved the necessary level of political development and maturity.

We are also witnessing the affirmation of nonalinement in the work of the world organization. Nonalinement has given the United Nations its universality and has contributed to restricting the tendency of separating the most fundamental problems of the international community from the work and responsibility of the world organization.

It is also a fact that the United Nations has embarked for the first time on the issue of disarmament precisely because of the political action of the nonalined movement and that it is trying to point out the ways which lead from this closed circle by operating from the platform offered by nonalined countries.

The activity of the nonalined policy on the international scene has halted a deeper bloc division and has manifested itself as one of the very significant elements of stability and of maintaining the balance of the world based on consolidating equitable cooperation, security and trust.

The platform and the attitude of the nonalined movement are increasingly becoming not only the most equitable basis but also a practical signpost in the quest for solutions to the gravest crises which are shaking world stability.

This has been manifested in the Cyprus issue and the peaceful unification of Korea, in the attitude toward the elimination of colonialism in southern Africa, in defining the most realistic way to a just and comprehensive solution of the deep Middle East crisis and in the indication of a possible way out of the dangerous crisis exacerbated by military intervention in Southeast Asia.

In all these cases the attitudes of nonalinement have been clearly and decisively oriented against all military intervention, occupations of foreign territories and the imposition of external solutions upon peoples and countries by military force.

Nonalinement has unambiguously supported the withdrawal of all foreign troops from all foreign countries and the observance of strict respect for the sovereign rights of peoples to self-determination, to a free choice of their political power and of their political system, as well as to their own life in freedom and independence.

Yugoslavia consistently advocates these principles and they have determined its attitudes in all the cases listed above.

True enough, there have also been attempts to discredit such a policy; this has caused indignation among our working people, but also even greater support and deeper conviction about the correctness of the policy we are pursuring.

I would like to stress that the nonalined policy represents the universal methods of our activity within the context of international relations as a whole. This policy is also manifested in our European policy and this has been particularly manifested in the framework of promoting and spreading the spirit and the principles of the Helsinki conference.

The principles of nonalinement which we are following consistently are also readily apparent in our relations with socialist countries and are also incorporated in the foundations of our policy toward our neighbors.

As Comrade Tito said in Skopje recently, we are building the policy of good neighborliness on the basis of the full recognition of sovereignty and independence, respect for territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, without interference in the domestic affairs of others, accompanied by the desire to develop relations of comprehensive cooperation, mutal respect and understanding.

Such a policy of good neighborliness has yielded fruitful results and this, together with our cooperation with other European countries--in particular with the neutral and the nonaligned--represents a notable contribution to the consolidation of European cooperation and security as laid down in the Helsinki Final Act.

The fundamental issue of the international position of every country is its domestic unity, stability and independence.

This is particularly valid in the situation of worsened world relations when tension is growing and when the use of force as a method of resolving international disputes is spreading.

Regarding our country, the League of Communists has, together with other sociopolitical forces of our society, devoted to this issue not only great attention: This in fact represents the goal and the meaning of our entire domestic development.

The building of self-managing social relations, the development of the political delegate system and the economic progress of society seek the consolidation of free and democratic relations of life among our nations and nationalities and the working people in general.

By fighting for such relations in our country we have known that this represents at the same time the obligation to fight for the same kind of relations among peoples and countries of the world.

The knowledge about the inseparable links between these essential elements of our entire social identity has become the general property of our nations and nationalities, has become part of our social consciousness. Nonalinement has been born out of the nature of our domestic life, but has also become the fundamental element of cohesion of our society and the mainstay of the consolidation of our independent position and role at the international level.

What stems from this is the task, not merely of the League of Communists but also of all organized forces of our society and organizations of associated labor, to continually elaborate the comprehensive program of relations and cooperation with nonalined countries and with developing countries, not merely at the political level but also in other spheres of social and economic life--in culture, information, science, and health. What is particularly significant is that we analyze with a greater sense of criticism our lagging in the implementation of the decisions made at Colombo on economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation, and that we translate some significant positive achievements more speedily and more decisively into the general state of our mutual relations.

Yugoslavia's comprehensive orientation toward nonalinement imposes also on our sociopolitical organizations--the Socialist Alliance, the Trade Union Federation and the Socialist Youth Federation--the obligation to involve themselves in the spreading of cooperation by progressive and democratic organizations and movements from nonalined countries aimed at promoting the principles and goals of the nonalined policy.

It is only through this complementary activity and through the specifically elaborated program of comprehenive cooperation that we can consolidate the stable basis of the exceptionally positive political relations which we have with most of those countries.

Comprehensive cooperation on equitable foundations, along with full mutual respect among nonalined countries, also represents a significant part of the common interest aimed at consolidating the solidarity and unity of the nonalined movement.

This means that democratic relations must be the basis of unity and not that various monopolies are imposed on the movement under the slogan of unity.

The unity of the movement can be jeopardized either by infiltrating nonalinement with alien ideological concepts, or through deeper disagreements and conflicts breaking out among the nonalined countries.

Unfortunately, in the past period, the nonalined movement was seriously exposed to the activity of these negative phenomena; in the latter development we can also observe that the acute nature of these problems has not diminished. We could even say that it has increased.

These are in fact the issues which evoke among the ranks of nonalined countries today certain fears in connection with the future of the nonalined movement.

This imposed on the nonalined movement great obligations and demands a high degree of responsibility in confronting these problems in the current preparations for the future summit of the nonalined countries.

It is our conviction that these fears can be eliminated only by the united actions of the basic stream of the movement in the direction of consolidating the principles of the nonalined policy, and on this basis, the development of solidarity and action unity of the movement in connection with the chief problems of the world today.

The political platform adopted in Belgrade provides a favorable basis for successfully overcoming these difficulties. The immediate presence of President Tito as the founder of the nonalined policy and as a very prominent world statesman was a decisive contribution to the success of the Belgrade conference which was held at a critical time for our movement.

The positive repercussions of the attitudes of the Belgrade conference have also had a successful reflection at the special session of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau in Maputo.

Thanks to the efforts made at the session, all the principles of nonalinement were reaffirmed as being the foundation for defining the efficient political and armed struggle against colonialism and imperialist interests, which support colonialism, and for extending support and assistance to liberation movements and frontline countries in southern Africa.

In the same vein, the key issues, linked with the further democratization of relations and decisionmaking in our movement, are now being debated on the basis of the conclusions of the Belgrade conference by the Coordinating Bureau in New York.

Among these issues are, in particular, the position and function of the Coordinating Bureau as the initiator of work and not as the leading body of the movement; and in this context, the function of the chairman-coordinator in the movement; the role and significance of the regular ministerial conference; active and equitable participation of all members of the movement in the decisionmaking process at all levels; and forms of work and activity of our movement. A particular place is taken up by the debate on the consensus as the direct mechanism of democratic decisionmaking and as the political element of cohesion and unity of the movement.

We consider all these issues as very significant for the efforts to make the nonalined movement a democratic association of countries, a movement which does not base its relations on bloc discipline or on the manipulation by individual small groups of countries, but on the unity of interests in the struggle for a new democratic system of international economic and political relations.

In all this, our country actively participates in accordance with the feeling of responsibility and genuine interest in the consolidation of the influence of nonalined policy as an independent positive force on the world stage, which is not part of any blocs.

It is our deep conviction that only the further affirmation of nonalinement and of relations built on its principles can be the alternative to the bloc division, bipolarization or triangularity as the tendencies which are being imposed on our world.

In this sense we are acting with the aim of having the reference to the nonbloc character of the policy and movement of nonalinement, to the obligation of noninterference and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries, as well as to the need for peaceful settlement of disputes among nonalined countries strengthened and emphasized in the appropriate manner.

President Tito is also pointing out these issues, specifically and continually, and he puts them among the most important elements of the genuine identity of nonalinement.

These issues are also closely linked with the outbreak of growing conflicts and wars among individual nonalined countries.

As a rule what is at stake here is the grave colonial heritage and a series of deep contradictions which stem from the objective conditions of their development and international position. But there are also crude violations of the principles of the charter as a result of individual expansionist ambitions.

[Nevertheless, they could be resolved in some ways or at least kept under some kind of control through the good offices of our movement if it were not for the fact that outside interests, the presence of which actually frequently precedes them, are attached to them. The presence of these interests is realized in various ways ranging from the ideological and political to the economic and military. The transformation of the vast areas of nonalinement into the grounds of bloc confrontations and spheres of interest is the consequence of the presence of these interests.]

Last year Yugoslavia put forward at the Coordinating Bureau in Havana the idea of seeking a relevant mechanism which would not arbitrate but which would, on the basis of the principles of nonalinement, offer good services for overcoming these conflicts.

In Belgrade we elaborated in this connection some starting principles and it would be very significant were we to succeed by the next summit, despite existing reservations, in going a step further in implementing this idea.

What will be of particular importance in the preparations for the sixth summit of the nonalined countries is to clarify, within the framework of the movement in a principled manner and in a public and democratic dialog, all essential problems and disputes.

In this context, the following issues are particularly important:

First, the consolidation of the genuine identity of the nonalined policy and, on this basis, of the solidarity and unity of the movement of nonalined countries;

Second, greater presence of the principles of nonalinement in resolving major problems of today's world and in seeking ways to resolve the most dangerous world crises;

Third, expansion of the area of nonalinement, its activity and the mainstay of independence and the possibility of the independent development of nonalined countries in relation to various foreign pressures, intervention and all forms of domination and hegemony;

Fourth, more persistent action in our movement aimed at finding mechanisms of good services to resolve disputes and armed conflicts among nonalined countries, and the more consistent application of the principles of nonalinement to international relations;

Fifth, persistent and decisive elimination of all attempts leading to the division and destruction of the movement on the basis of ideological and other criteria;

Sixth, deepening of the political platform of nonalinement as the basis for seeking real paths of promoting and introducing elements and systems of the new economic order, with particular emphasis on stronger cooperation and reliance on one's own forces among nonalined and developing countries;

Seventh, further development and consolidation of democratic relations in the movement and of the democratic decisionmaking process along with the maximum participation by all members at all levels of the functioning and activity of the nonalined movement.

Speaking last summer to the ministers of nonalined countries here in Belgrade, President Tito said that the results of the conference would strengthen self-confidence and faith in the future in all people who are blazing the trail of their independence, national and economic emancipation, peace and stability in the world.

These words by Comrade Tito represent a signpost for the work and activity of our country in the preparations for the next summit. This also refers, regarding the elaboration of substantive tasks, both to all of us here in the Central Committee as well as to the League of Communists as a whole.

POLITIKA CHIDES SOVIET COMMENTATOR DRUZHININ ON PRC REMARKS

AU101547 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[P. Bajalski report]

[Text] Moscow, 6 April--In last night's program "Today in the World," Moscow television commentator Aleksandr Druzhinin informed his multimillion television audience about the foreign reaction to the Soviet Government's statement in connection with China's decision not to extend "the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance" with the USSR. There is no need to doubt the fact that this was--as we say in the journalistic jargon--"the topic of the day" and that the Soviet public is interested in the international reaction to an event which is very important for the further development of Soviet-Chinese relations. Therefore, regarding the choice of the topic, Druzhinin acted at the professional level required by his public work.

However, it cannot be said that this commentator acted at the same professional level when he decided to tell his domestic audience something about "Yugoslavia's reaction" to the Soviet Government's statement. Perhaps counting on the fact that the majority of his listeners are uninformed, he presented a television report which had no relation to the truth.

First of all, the context within which Druzhinin tried to carry out his manipulations from the television screen is not without a certain meaning. He said: It is said in the West that the ending of the treaty is a logical step which has been expected. Thus, the commentator went on to state more precisely, as far as Beijing's new Western allies are concerned, they have anticipated this action for a long time.

Following a brief pause, Druzhinin continued: "Comrades, let me call your attention to the reaction of such countries as Romania and Yugoslavia. Recently, both of these countries supported China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They continue to support the Chinese leadership. The Soviet Government's statement has not been published in Romania at all, and in Yugoslavia the press limited itself to publishing only small excerpts from this statement."

And this is all.

It would never even occur to us to dispute Druzhinin's right to appraise Yugoslavia's reaction to the recent Chinese armed invasion of Vietnam in any way that he finds appropriate. However, once he decided to do this, why did he neglect his professional obligation to tell the truth and why did he fail to take the trouble to cite the statement of the official Yugoslav representative on "the military action of China's Armed Forces in Vietnam's territory," which--let us note in passing--has never been published by the Soviet press, as well as the official reaction--naturally, citing the original sources--to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea?

The case regarding the Yugoslav press reaction to the Soviet Government's statement in connection with China's decision not to extend its treaty with the USSR is similar. Naturally, Druzhinin did not try to cite a single essential part of this statement that has not been published in the Yugoslav press because, objectively, there is no such part. This would be inconvenient for the commentator because he would then be unable to claim in any way that today Yugoslavia "supports the Chinese leadership."

Last night's program with the Moscow television commentator only showed once again that it is possible to use the television screen to manipulate the public, if truth is bypassed.

TANJUG CRITICIZES SOVIET JOURNAL'S ASSESSMENTS OF COMINTERN

LD102343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--From the very start of its existence, the Comintern Executive Committee presented itself as the center of ideotheoretical activity of the communist movement, which based its further development on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Moscow journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, which is published by the USSR Academy of Sciences, gives this assessment of the role of the Comintern.

A wide-ranging debate on the Comintern--which this journal appraises as the "school of proletarian internationalism"--is devoted to emphasizing its merits, to which, according to this interpretation, Stalin, Zhdanov and others made their contribution. In this way this journal joins the other Soviet publicistic and scientific debates in which the merits of the Comintern are aggrandized.

The journal considers that the Comintern also "united and strengthened the communist parties and armed them (?with the iron discipline of proletarian internationalism)."

The Moscow journal, like other Soviet publications, reduces the Comintern's mistakes to those of marginal importance. There is mention of a "number of mistakes of a fractional character" in relation to an appraisal of the role of the social-democratic movement, and of "some incorrect recommendations to individual parties" which were, according to this interpretation, "the results of incorrect information." The Soviet journal adds, however, that "these mistakes were later corrected by the Comintern itself."

NOVAYA I NOVESHAYA ISTORIYA thus acknowledges only those "mistakes" which were limited in effect, and which were rapidly "corrected." On the other hand, it is stated that Comintern elaborated a "new strategy and tactics" on the basis of which it carried out the mobilization of the masses. Quoting Suslov, the journal admits that "in later years the consequences of the cult of personality were manifested in a negative way in the Comintern's activity," but that this cannot be compared with the "great positive role which the Comintern accomplished."

It is upon this that the thesis about the so-called continuity of the Comintern spirit in the postwar period is based, without any obvious attempts on the part of the Soviet authors to dissociate themselves from the "sectarian inheritance" of this organization, which was manifest even when the organization did not exist. Instead, the authors make a direct link between the activity and merits of the Comintern and the world communist conferences of 1957, 1960 and 1969, as the "continuation of the development of Marxist-Leninist theory and tactics." NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA even regards the Berlin conference of European communists and workers' parties in this light, interpreting it as the extension of ideopolitical continuity on the foundations of Comintern. However, it is very well known that at this very conference the line was drawn ending the practice of "generally applicable decisions," asserting the maximum respect for the independence of every party.

CUBAN ENVOY PRESENTS CASTRO INVITATION TO TITO ON SUMMIT

LD102018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 10, (TANJUG)--Fadilj Hodza, Presidency of Yugoslavia vice-president, received here today Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the Cuban Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Cuban minister presented to Fadilj Hodza a message from President Castro for President Tito extending an invitation and expressing the wish that the Yugoslav president participate in the forthcoming sixth conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries.

In the course of an extensive and friendly talk, views were exchanged on preparations for this conference and the wish expressed on both sides for its full success.

Vice-President Hodza emphasized that Yugoslavia is highly active in preparations for the conference along the lines of strengthening the action unity of all non-aligned countries, proceeding from the principles and goals determined at earlier summit conference and striving for their further affirmation at the forthcoming sixth conference.

VRHOVEC, HILLERY DISCUSS ECONOMIC, POLITICAL RELATIONS

LD101510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dublin, April 10, (TANJUG)--President of the Republic of Ireland Patrick Hillery today received Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Ireland. In an hour-long talk, President Hillery voiced satisfaction with the development of political, economic and cultural relations between Yugoslavia and Ireland. During the talk, the Irish president demonstrated exceptional interest in Yugoslavia's internal social-economic development and particularly in the way in which inter-nationality relations have been resolved in the multinational Yugoslav community.

Yugoslavia's foreign policy orientation was also discussed. Vrhrovec acquainted Patrick Hillery with the basic elements of Yugoslavia's non-aligned foreign policy. Views were exchanged also on relations between Yugoslavia and the European Community. The Irish president, formerly vice-president of the E.C. commission, expressed full understanding for Yugoslavia's endeavours to achieve more equitable economic cooperation with the European Community. The Irish president assessed such cooperation as in the mutual interest.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary's first official visit to Ireland will end tomorrow afternoon with the closing round of the Yugoslav-Irish talks. The Irish press today continues giving extensive coverage to Vrhovec's visit.

POLITIKA WEIGHS BENEFITS, DANGERS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

AU110955 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Aleksandar Misic commentary: "Current Topics: Lessons and Messages"]

[Text] The failure of the nuclear power plant in the U.S. town of Harrisburg, which aroused the public of all continents, can be instructive for all, including for us. This is true because, together with the rest of the world, although later than some other countries, we too have at last joined the list of countries that will satisfy their energy needs with nuclear power plants. At the same time our Krsko power plant is a symbol of the construction of yet other new power plants whose cores, that is reactors, will use nuclear rather than conventional fuels--nuclear fuels are considerably smaller in volume but incomparably more powerful than conventional fuels.

It should be immediately pointed out that nuclear power plants are an expression and a necessity of the period in which we live. Without these power plants economic progress in this world as well as in various individual countries and the satisfaction of the daily needs of the people would be unthinkable. Thus, despite the apocalyptic announcement of its creation in 1945, nuclear energy has gradually become and is increasingly becoming an inseparable part of progress and life. The question of whether nuclear energy should or should not be used is no longer raised in any sensible discussions; what is rather asked in this connection is how, in what volume and under what conditions should nuclear energy be employed to insure that the power produced by it would be used as effectively and comprehensively as possible and with as little risk and as safely as possible.

Today the energy released by the tiny nucleus of the atom is used not only to move the turbines of electric power plants (more than 220 power plants of this kind have been built in the world so far and many more are under construction) but rather for other purposes in industry, transport, chemistry, physics and scientific research in general. For example, certain radioactive sources and solutions are used in medicine both for diagnosis and for treatment and have thus become an inseparable part of modern medical practice.

However, despite the obvious advantages and elements which lead to the conclusion about its undoubted benefits and adaptation, everywhere in the world--and not only among common people--there is a certain fear of nuclear energy, of the danger which appears at the mere thought about the direct or indirect consequences of radiation. This fear is understandable and is also justified among other things because the research both in Yugoslavia and abroad has irrefutably proved that, depending on dosages and on other circumstances, radiation causes not only diseases and death but can also change hereditary characteristics that are transmitted from generation to generation.

The uneasiness about and the opposition to nuclear power plants are due, perhaps even to a greater extent than the aforementioned reasons, to the fact that citizens are insufficiently informed about the characteristics and the positive and negative aspects of this achievement of human knowledge. It is an indisputable fact that the technical and economic appraisals of the question whether the electric power plants using nuclear fuel are necessary or not must be made by experts and by the appropriate professional and economic organizations. However, the decision on the construction itself and on the location of a nuclear power plant must be made--and this is accepted in the entire world--only after comprehensive discussions in which the common people and the entire population participate in addition to experts and scientists. For example, in some countries it is through a process of direct decisionmaking by the entire population, that is, through a referendum, that the answers are sought to the questions of whether electric power plants of this kind are necessary or not and whether they should be built or not. Naturally, the population expresses its views on these questions only after it has been exhaustively informed through press, radio, television and lectures about all this: about what the country gains, what dangers may appear and what measures are being taken to prevent these dangers.

Is it not precisely in our country where there is such a social climate which not only makes possible but also demands the widest discussion and accord on such big questions which concern not only the population of a single city but the population of entire regions and not only one generation but several generations; such big questions as the question of the construction and location of nuclear power plants? If no such comprehensive discussions have been held and no more complete information has been provided for the public in the past, then such discussions and such information should be developed prior to any decision on the construction of any new [nuclear] electric power plants, regardless of the locations at which they may be built. In this case the general support would also be greater and the population, once informed about the benefits, possible dangers and safety measures, would be less uneasy, convinced that this new technology, which is cleaner and, under certain circumstances, more reliable than others, promotes its own welfare. This is true because, the more information that is provided and the greater the knowledge that is available, the less likelihood of any disagreement.

SPANISH CP'S SANTIAGO CARRILLO MEETS DOLANC, GRLICKOV

LD102038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 10, (TANJUG)--Spanish Communist Party General Secretary Santiago Carrillo, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Josip Broz Tito, today conferred with Presidency Secretary of the LCY Stane Dolanc, LCY Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov and Executive Secretary for the LCY Presidency Vladio Janzic.

In the ensuing lengthy and friendly talk, both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of the traditionally good relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Spanish Communist Party. As assessed, both parties thereby contribute to the further positive development and promotion of friendship between the Yugoslav and Spanish peoples and to cooperation between the two countries. Also exchanged on this occasion were views and information on current questions related to the two countries' development.

In relation to the present world situation, they evaluated that it is very complex and emphasized that possibilities and ways should be found for settling the international community's most important questions such as peace and safeguarding the independence of countries and the construction of the new international economic order.

They particularly discussed the state of affairs and trends in the world's worker and communist movement. Agreement came to expression that relations between communist, worker, socialist, democratic and other progressive parties and movements should be further developed and promoted on the principles of independence, autonomy and mutual respect, the right to one's own road to socialism and responsibility to its own working class and people.

KOLISEVSKI MEETS WITH SENEGAL PRIME MINISTER DIOUF

LD102228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, April 10, (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Kolisevski has met with Prime Minister of Senegal Abdou Diouf. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the most topical international issues and Yugoslav-Senegalese cooperation. The talks are expected to especially stimulate the further strengthening of bilateral economic relations.

As regards the international situation, Lazar Kolisevski acquainted the Senegalese prime minister with European affairs and, in particular, Yugoslavia's positions on preparations for the next nonaligned summit. Prime Minister Abdou Diouf presented the Senegalese assessments of the current developments in Africa, with special reference to the focuses of crisis on the continent which, as concluded, aggravate the already complex international situation.

During the talks both sides pointed out that the roads towards overcoming the existing conflicts and divisions are in efforts for a consistent implementation of the non-aligned movement's principles.

Lazar Kolisevski and Prime Minister Diouf particularly stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement.

They agreed that the struggle for a new international economic order should be given priority in non-aligned countries' activities. Also stressed was the need for further joint preparations for the coming meetings, with the aim of strengthening the non-aligned countries' cohesion.

PLANNED SFRY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD102330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, April 10, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav industrial exhibition, the largest Yugoslav economic event in China so far, is opening here on Thursday. A party of Yugoslav economic and trade representatives headed by Ilija Vakic, president of the Federal Chamber of Economy, arrived in Beijing today.

The exhibition, to be held on about 14,000 square metres of space, will feature a series of export staples of Yugoslavia's industry. In addition, panels with information for the visitors will occupy another 2,000 square metres.

Concurrently with the two-week exhibition about 300 Yugoslav economic and trade representatives will have talks with Chinese partners. Also held will be about 50 scientific-technical symposiums on various fields of industry.

SOFIA RADIO'S CLAIMS TO MACEDONIAN TERRITORY SCORED

AU102214 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[Z. Mandzuka commentary: "Sofia Radio: 'Why We Have Been Silent'; in connection with yet another Bulgarian attack on our country"]

[Text] From an historical perspective, three decades need not be a long period. For a generation--turned toward its own national interests--30 years is quite a sufficient period to perceive both the positive and the negative experiences which it confronted in the past. However, our neighbors in Bulgaria have not succeeded in perceiving this. Judging by all indications, they not only do not want to repudiate their permanently negative approach to the Macedonian nation, but rather, and particularly recently, they stubbornly reinforce it with their San Stefano dream about a greater Bulgaria, a dream based on a great state nationalism and--this is now obvious--on less and less concealed territorial pretensions toward the SRRY.

Trying to reiterate their consistency in this approach toward our country--so that everything would be even clearer--the latest Bulgarian attacks are more and more rapidly becoming identical to the attacks of three decades ago, with a period which for some people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is becoming practically a form of communication with Yugoslavia. [paragraph continues]

How else can one interpret, for instance, Sofia Radio attacks on our country last month which, in a series of anti-Yugoslav broadcasts, carried a speech by a Bulgarian writer delivered, as was said, at a "scientific gathering" and published in LITERATUREN FRONT, organ of the Bulgarian Writers Union.

"It is likely," the writer says, "that each of us asks himself why we have been silent for so long and have given to Skopje propagandists and also foreign pseudo-historians the freedom to write and speak anti-Bulgarian nonsense before the world, to invent some kind of history of Macedonia, independent of Bulgarian history...."

"Why we had to keep silent when our neighbors, who are allegedly internationalists, were not satisfied with the fact that they created a Macedonian nation from a Bulgarian population with a decree, but have also begun to have pretensions toward new Bulgarian territories, as if those which they annexed during two wars were not sufficient for them."

What can one say in this connection? Is it necessary to remind anyone of the truth, of the facts? Is it necessary to recall on which side of the war barricade one was? In this case obviously not because the truth obviously does not mean anything to Sofia Radio.

And this is not all.

"Is it fair," our neighbors ask, "is it not unnatural that it is precisely the Yugoslav information media that are again flaring up an anti-Bulgarian hostility?

"What," Sofia Radio asks, "if we begin to complain and swear because a third of the Bulgarian territory and people has remained in Yugoslavia and elsewhere?"

The lesson is undoubtedly clear and, naturally, the Yugoslav answers are also clear and they should--precisely on the basis of experience--also be known in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

However, this is not all.

"Of course, history is history, while the policy of fait accompli is well known from ancient times. However, why is it necessary that this policy be repeated by an allegedly socialist country?" This is what they say in Sofia.

This, after all, should not surprise us for it is well known what the Bulgars do with history, particularly Macedonian history. It is also known about which policy of fait accompli Sofia Radio complains about and it is also known whom this kind of assessment of Yugoslav socialism may serve. The lessons of the developments in the past 30 and more years are known even better. The Yugoslav answers to all pressures on our country are also known and, finally, the Yugoslav position on the value of promoting and developing relations with neighbors and the conviction--which has been publicly stressed several times and confirmed frequently in practice--that cooperation is precisely that field within which it is possible to overcome disagreement is also known. However, Sofia Radio is doing just the opposite. Is it necessary at all to ask why?

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS PROGRAM FOR INFORMATION ACTIVITY

AU102138 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 79 p 16 AU

[TANJUG report on session of the Federal Executive Council in Belgrade on 6 April]

[Excerpt] The Federal Executive Council adopted the orientation program of the Federal Secretariat for Information for the period until the 12 LCY Congress.

This orientation program stresses the following priority issues: The further socialization and democratization of information sources, the public information media and the information activity in general; the development of the social and public information system in the spirit of the Constitution, the law on associated labor and the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress; a more qualitative and comprehensive informing of the domestic and foreign public, particularly our workers temporarily employed abroad; the further enrichment and expansion of our country's cooperation in the field of information; the further preparation of the information activity for all-people's defense and social self-protection; the organization and stimulation of scientific research in the field of information.

A draft law on the bases of social councils and federal social councils was also adopted and it was decided to submit it to the SFRY Assembly for discussion and adoption.

Regarding foreign relations, the council adopted, among other things, a proposal for organizing the sixth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the International Bauxite Association (IBA), a decision that representatives of the republics and provinces should be members of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committees, or rather of the Yugoslav delegation at the session of the mixed committees, and a report on the seventh session of the managing council of the UN program for human environment and a report of the Yugoslav delegation on the fourth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries held in Arusha (Tanzania).

The council also ratified several international agreements.

BCP STUDY GROUP OPENS SCIENTIFIC TALKS IN BELGRADE

AU101342 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Today Miro Terzan, assistant executive sevretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held introductory talks with a BCP study delegation which is studying the LCY activity in the application of science and technical progress to the economy. The BCP delegation is headed by Ivan Milushev, deputy chief of the Department for Science and Education of the BCP Central Committee.

LCY ARMY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES COMBAT STRENGTHENING TASKS

AU052217 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2070 29 Mar 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[B. Miletic and N. Pesic report]

[Excerpts] The second session of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army was held in the Belgrade Army Hall on 27 March. The session was opened by Comrade Dane Cuic, president of the committee, after which a 1-minute silent tribute was paid to the deceased revolutionary and statesman Edvard Kardelj.

Fadilj Hodza, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also participated in a very fruitful and substantial discussion on the tasks of communists in the army in connection with the current military-political situation in the world. He informed the meeting of certain details of the recent session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held in Hercegovina, and in this connection reminded the communists of Tito's constantly valid idea that we must work as if there will be peace for 100 years, but we must make preparations as if war was to break out tomorrow.

Comrades Asim Hodzic, Anton Zupancic, Predrag Djuric, Milovan Misevic, Marko Negovanovic, Alojz Hren, Stojan Asprovski, Miodrag Radosvluevic, Ilija Radakovic, Dusan Korac, Dzemil Sarac, Ilija Perisic, Dusan Pekic, Tomislav Stojakovic, Milan Daljevic and Spasoje Todorovic also participated in the discussion.

The committee adopted an orientation plan of work for 1979 and 1980.

The modern world is fraught with dangers. The international situation is very complex and burdened by numerous conflicts, crises and hotbeds which can ignite war at any time. The disarmament talks have not yielded the results which the world expects of them. At the same time the armed forces of most countries are being intensively modernized. The military force is increasingly becoming the main means of pressure...

In the context of these facts, which the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency recently discussed at a joint session, regardless of the fact that there also are positive changes in the world, the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army placed on the agenda of its second session the problem of the tasks of communists in the army in connection with the current military-political situation in the world.

The discussion was held as a part of the efforts aimed at constantly strengthening our armed forces and the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in general, in the spirit of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the tasks laid down in the action program of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. In the discussion, members of the committee proceeded from the fact that very great results have been achieved in the past preparation of the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army and that, with further improvement, this first strategic echelon of our society must, in fact, be made even stronger and more combat-like. The tasks of every party member in the Yugoslav People's Army also follow from this. No matter how numerous and diverse these tasks may be, they boil down to the fact that the preparation, readiness and training of all parts of the army for an armed struggle, also under the most difficult conditions, must be maximal.

It is particularly important, it was stressed at the committee's session, that nothing can or must surprise us. Every individual in the army is fully responsible morally and politically and in every other way for this--especially the communists in the commands and all those commanding units. This attitude of the committee is logical and results from the fact that all members of the army have no more urgent tasks than those which increase the readiness of the units for the defense of their country, its freedom, independence and its own path to a socialist self-managing development.

Although the 11th LCY Congress highly assessed the achievements in strengthening the all-people's defense and social self-protection--and this also means the army--communists in the Yugoslav People's Army are not satisfied with what has been achieved. [paragraph continues]

They are trying to increase their activity so that they can further strengthen the always vigilant vanguard of the self-managing society. It is precisely from this that they need results for an even greater encouragement of people for creativity and responsibility in work, for a critical attitude toward what has been achieved and toward an even more stubborn development of the moral and working image of communists.

Communists Are Constantly Facing New Tasks

In the last few years the preparation of the Yugoslav People's Army has been significantly improved, particularly in its technical equipment. All arms, branches and services of the Yugoslav People's Army possess modern armaments, but this does not mean that technical modernization can go no further or that society will no longer allocate as much as it can for equipping the Army. From this fact the communists in the Yugoslav People's Army conclude that they must strive even more for rational and economical operations--economize and even display self-denial if need be, it was said at the session.

Tradition As a Lesson

The numerous, very instructive examples of the national liberation way are strong arguments for our communists in strengthening the people's conviction on the possibility of defense. In a war it is not those who are better armed that win, but rather those who are more courageous. It is constantly necessary to recall this and to acquaint young officers and soldiers with the extraordinarily difficult conditions of the national liberation struggle in which a firm will and wish for victory, courage and heroism reduced the enemy's superiority to nothing. The LCY jubilee is the best opportunity for this. The courses for young communists and members of the Socialist Youth Federation entitled "Tito-Party-Revolution," which began recently, also contribute to realizing this goal.

Comrade Tito's latest initiative on collective work and responsibility, under the condition that the communists will truly lead in mobilizing collectives in implementing daily tasks, will contribute to the development of even more democratic and comradely relations in the army units and institutions. To achieve this, members of the committee stressed, everyone--down to the last man--must join in action and, on the basis of the established forms of work, every man must be included in work. Under the prevailing conditions in the world, no place in the defense formation of the socialist self-managing society can be taken by a man who does not know why he is there and what he should do if someone tries to cross our border.

The orientation work plan for 1979 and 1980 stresses that the moral-political situation, ideopolitical work and Marxist education, the cultural life in the Yugoslav People's Army and the work of the youth organization will be the main topics which the committee will discuss during the year. In 1980, the agenda will include the problems of the cadre policy, of implementing the plans of building the army, military economy, social self-protection, the method and substance of work of the party leaderships, the activity of the trade union organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and other problems which will be imposed by life and the needs for a combat development of the army.